

New Oxford Item.

H. I. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Number 5.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Z. H. CASHMAN,
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Headache

Usually results from a deranged stomach or a sluggish liver. In either case, an aperient is needed. Ayer's Pills, the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use, correct all irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and, in a brief time, relieve the most distressing headache. These pills are highly recommended by the profession, and the demand for them is universal.

"I have been afflicted, for years, with headache and indigestion, and though I spent nearly a fortune in medicines, I never found any relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills. Six bottles of these Pills completely cured me."—Benjamin Harper, Plymouth, Montserrat, W. I.

"A long sufferer from headache, I was

CURED BY

two boxes of Ayer's Pills."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"For the cure of headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most efficient medicine I ever used."—Robert K. James, Dorchester, Mass.

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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GEORGE SUNDAY, Proprietor. House thoroughly refitted and furnished. The bar stocked with choice wines, liquors and cigars, while the table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market affords. Ample stabling. 24aug91

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Second door from Court House. Having purchased, remodeled and refitted the above well-known Central Hotel, I take pleasure in asking you to call and give me a trial. Special rates to jurors and persons attending court.—Satisfaction guaranteed, as I am confident that you will again patronize me after giving me a trial. Table supplied with all the market affords. Respectfully, JAMES O. McCAVITT, Prop'r.

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DUSTERS, &c.,

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KNARE'S LETTER.

Say what any one may, it cannot be denied that the American girl can get outside of more ice cream than her foreign sister. Last evening, the heat being intense, our ice cream parlors were full to overflowing with the youth and beauty and fair complexion of our city, accompanied, of course, by their sweet hearts of the sterner sex, who, although this is leap year, had to pay the bill. This leap year business is a delusion and a snare—and a poor snare at that—for whoever heard of a young man or an old bachelor having been caught.

We are having the warmest weather experienced this summer and our streets are filled with sweltering humanity.

"The please send it around" had is a nuisance, not so much so in the smaller towns as in the larger ones and in the cities. You would be surprised to know how much small business is done by the large dealers. Plenty of women (the men never do it) go to the stores and buy a hairpin or spool of cotton and order it delivered to their homes. This is not done because of the weight of the article, but to have the heavy wagons stop at their doors, so? How ridiculously funny it would sound to a store full of Mrs. Steffy's customers if Mrs. Waetsomething would buy a yard of ribbon and ask to have it delivered to home, or if Mr. Shaw purchased a pair of E. C. Stock's capotes, suspenders, and request Mr. S. to send them to his country residence in Stabon township. This is an everyday occurrence here.

Not a single seal-skin coat or fur-lined circular was seen on our streets yesterday. Fact.

As long as liquor is made it will be drunk—and so will be the person that drinks it. Last evening a pitiful sight was witnessed on one of our streets. A nice looking young man, who had an overdose of "tanglefoot", was quietly and tenderly raised from the gutter by one of our policemen and silently led to that bourne from whence no drunken man returns—because he is not released until he is sobered up. A colored individual, who kept an unlicensed bar in his coat pocket was arrested for selling "red-eye." The charge was so cents to see the "show" and those who tasted it say the performance was mighty hot and "torchlighty". It is indeed a pity some men (and women too) become slaves to the monstrous evil.

I always form my own conclusions when I read fish items in the newspapers. Last Monday I spent a few hours on the historic Brandywine angling for bass, but without success. You can imagine my surprise, when I read in one of daily papers the next morning that I caught 21 cat fish and 2 eels. I have since learned the fish were at a picnic at Birmingham Park, one mile further down the stream. I have no reason to doubt the fishy acts in the ITEM I must believe Mr. Andrew Wolff of New Chester, did, without malice, but with a club, then and there, club to death a three foot carp.

He heard a heavy sigh
And winked the other eye,
As he saw the carp swimming down the Stream, stream, stream.
With a club instead of gun
The victory he won,
And—Mr. Carpy was as dead as a beam, beam, beam.

Two young men of our town who walked from West Chester to Bellefonte send us the following description of the latter place: "It is a curious city and has only two thousand amateur base ball clubs and four goats. The climate is very warm, but few tropical fruits, except pig iron, are raised here. The natives vote the Democratic ticket. The night throws its sable mantle down and pins it with a spike. The women all chew gum; snuff is not known to them. Some of the girls are pretty; others wear ear-rings." "Tis strange how some people will hoard up family heir-looms. At a public auction here a few days ago a pint of human teeth were sold for one cent, which represented the family for generations back.

"The more you live the longer you find out," I heard a boy say recently, and, although he got the before the horse, he is right. I "found out," to my surprise, that we have, in this enlightened community, a man who believes in witches. It is a fact that every night before retiring this crank ties a towel to one end of his cane, with which he drives the witches from his room. Surprising, isn't it? This same superstition individual will not take a cup of coffee or anything else passed to him behind another person, neither will he eat off a plate or drink from a cup, that has a piece broken from it. He considers it unlucky to do so. And I am told "the woods is full of 'em."

One of our neighbors, a wealthy maiden lady, has a fancy for cats. She has an endless number of the felines, and all homeless cats can find a home with her. She has had erected on her lawn a two-story brick house where her cats are fed regularly three times a day and where they sleep every night. I bet when they go out to give cat concerts in the neighbors' back yards.

And Hanover has a daily paper, we wish it success. When will we hear the same of Gettysburg.

West Chester, July 23rd.

A mosquito bite was the cause of Peter Kennedy's death at Bellevue Hospital, New York, Thursday morning. Kennedy was a day laborer, 69 years old and had a large family. Ten days ago, when Kennedy felt the bite of a mosquito on his left cheek he thought nothing about it, but injudiciously rubbed the spot where the stinging had been inserted. At first there was a slight swelling about the size of a split pea. Later he felt a smarting pain, with an undercurrent of dull throbbing through all that side of the face. On the morning of the third day Kennedy went to the Harlem Hospital where a physician put lotion on the inflamed surface of the cheek and told him that it would be all right in a day or two. Another visit to the Harlem convinced the physicians there that the case was one requiring more serious attention, so he was sent to Bellevue, which he reached Thursday a week.

Once in Bellevue, Kennedy's condition grew rapidly worse. By Monday last the inflammation had spread so as to involve the membranes of the brain, thus producing meningitis. Shortly after midnight Thursday night Kennedy died. Dr. Van Loan, the Bellevue Hospital surgeon who attended Kennedy, said that the death was undoubtedly due to the inflammation which followed the mosquito bite on Kennedy's cheek. He was inclined to the belief that the mosquito must have been investigating putrid flesh before attacking the man, and by that means some of the poisonous ptomaines developed by decaying animal matter had gotten to the wound and this led to pyaemia and death.

As a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal in merit and efficiency. It eradicates dandruff, keeps the scalp moist, clean, and healthy, and gives vitality and color to weak, faded, and gray hair. The most popular of toilet articles.

Many of the strikers at Duquesne attempted to start to work Thursday, but were stopped by their fellows lead by Homestead men. A riot ensued and several men were beaten. Militia are now in charge of the mill. The Carnegie officials were arrested on charge of murder last week, and released on bail.

The rate of progression of a storm is often fifty miles an hour, and a series has often been traced in a direct line from North to South a distance of 400 miles. The average altitude of thunder storms has been found to be not over 500 feet above the earth's surface.

Jerry Simpson claims that 8000 negro railroad laborers have been imported into his district for the purpose of defeating him. Kansas Democrats will join Republicans to elect Simpson's successor.

A Pennsylvania inventor has devised a pair of eyeglasses with a mirror mounted so as to reflect objects in the rear of the wearer.

A combination of wall paper manufacturers with a capital of \$20,000,000 has been consummated.

The people in the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Starr, Texas, have been compelled to appeal to the country for help on account of the scarcity of food that prevails in that neighborhood. For four years a drouth has prevailed there, and as a consequence little has been produced. Most of the stock that has not been sold has been starved to death by the killing of the grass, and the people are now living mainly on mesquite beans and cactus the only products of the soil that have survived the drouth. Texas has done much to help the sufferers by sending them corn, corn-meal, and beans; but the scarcity has become so great that larger contributions are necessary. The three counties in which this deplorable situation exists form the southeastern corner of Texas. Cameron comes between the Gulf of Mexico, and the two other counties; join it on the west. A severe drouth in a locality so near a large body of water is rare; but it is made possible by the peculiar meteorological conditions which exist in that region where the prevailing winds carry the moisture off shore. A country so plentifully supplied as this is with food products cannot permit any of its people to lack for the necessities of life.

Two eagles had a duel to the death Thursday near Allis, Mich., for the possession of the month old baby of Peter Shaw. Mrs. Shaw had lain the baby down in the grass and returned to the house for a moment when an enormous eagle swooped down on the infant and sunk its talons into the little ones flesh and clothing. The mother heard her baby's cries but it came too late to be of service; her shrieks however, brought the father who mounted a horse and armed with a rifle rode to the shore of a nearby lake, where he knew there was eagle eyrie in the cliffs. Shaw arrived just in time to witness a terrible sight. Two eagles were hovering above a rock, filling the air with their cries and battling for the possession of the baby that lay high upon the cliff. Before the father reached the summit one of the eagles had fallen, dying to the ground while the other had again taken up the child for another flight. The father fired, and the bird and baby fell into the water. The frantic father plunged into the lake, caught up the baby, but the little one was dead. He took home the child's body with those of the two eagles.

A cattleman from Arkansas City says bloodshed is looked for between the cow punchers and Kansas farmers. It seems that Receiver Hatley, in charge of the Presidio county (Texas) ranch is shipping several trainloads of cattle a day to Chicago from Kansas City, and the other day a large number of these cattle broke over the line spread over the Kansas cornfields. Some of the farmers in the vicinity armed themselves and notified the cowboys that every animal found trespassing in Kansas would be shot. The cattleman in return promised that for every animal killed a Kansas farmer would be the dust. The farmers are said to be patrolling the border.

A blacksnake nine feet long that came to the slaughterhouse to drink blood, attacked William Hill, a butcher, of Roaring Creek Valley near Shamokin Thursday morning. The monstrous reptile wrapped itself about Hill and began to tighten its awful coils. The butcher made frantic efforts to cut the snake in two with a jackknife. When almost fainting with the terrible pain and fear, Hill jabbed his knife in the snake's head. He then killed it.

Have we any truly great men at the present day? Some doubt it, and a look to be shown the modern Washington, or Webster. However this may be, of one thing we are sure, there never was a greater blood purifier than Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

An unknown woman was detected in the act of placing a can containing ten pounds of giant powder at the house of Charles D. Erwin's house in C on Thursday. She escaped.

Five persons were fatally poisoned at Harrodsburg, Ky., by eating hage which was cooked in a p which a viper had been.

● TIME AND CHANGE.

O Time and Change, they range and range
From sunshine round to thunder!
They glance and go as the great winds blow,
And the best of our dreams drive under:
For Time and Change estrange, estrange—
And, now they have looked and seen us,
O we that were dear we are all too near
With the thick of the world between us.

O Death and Time, they chime and chime
Like bells at sunset falling!
They end the song, they right the wrong,
They set the old echoes calling:
For Death and Time bring on the prime
Of God's own chosen weather,
And we lie in the peace of the Great Release
As once in the grass together.

W. E. Beuley.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Not enough to go around—A semi-circle.—Life.

You cannot hatch ideas by sitting on goose eggs.—Dallas News.

Watts—"Did your barber shut up on Sunday?" Potts—"No. He merely closed the shop."—Indianapolis Journal.

The dog that loses his master it without a friend, and so are some men when they lose a dog.—Binghamton Republican.

A baby born in Ohio is without hands. When he grows up he will be able to sweep his town for the office of Treasurer.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A man always knows what he would have done in another fellow's place, but the other fellow doesn't always believe it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mamma—"Don't you know that your father is the mainstay of the family?" Freddy—"Golly, ain't he, though! And the spunker, too."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Antique—"Won't your mother go with us?" Miss Rosebud—"No, she says she doesn't think she is old enough to chaperon you, dear."—Detroit Free Press.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Henry, whose clothes are all made of his papa's old ones, "papa's had his mustache shaved off, an' I suppose I've got to wear it now."—Tid-Bits.

Fidgety Lady—"But what am I to do? I can't ride with my back to the engine." Sarcastic Youth—"Better speak to the guard. He'll turn the train around."—Tid-Bits.

Train Conductor—"All aboard. Hurry up, miss, if you are going by this train." Little Girl—"Just a minute, till I kiss mamma." Conductor—"Jump aboard; I'll attend to that."—Oakland Echoes.

Billy the Beau—"Anything new in engagement rings?" Jeweler—"Yes; our new 'Seaside' plated goods are cheap, and are warranted to out-wear any summer resort engagement."—Jewelers' Weekly.

Hostess—"What has become of Sandy Smith, who stood so high in your class?" Alumnus—"Oh, he's taken orders." Hostess—"He's in the ministry, then?" Alumnus—"No; in a restaurant."—Brooklyn Life.

Friend—"Does your son belong to the old or the new school?" Old Lady (whose son is a physician)—"Oh, he doesn't belong to any school at all now; he's been graduated for two years."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Watts—"Mary Ann, these balusters seem always dusty. I was at Mrs. Johnson's to-day, and her stair rails are clean and as smooth as glass." Mary Ann—"Yis, mem. She has three schmall boys."—Indianapolis Journal.

"If you like," said the young man at the desk, "I'll have your poem submitted to the editor." "No," she answered positively, "I'll read it aloud to him. I prefer to have the editor submitted to the poem."—Washington Star.

"I told you yesterday I would not marry you," said she. "I know it," said he. "That is why I ask you again to-day. You would not be so lacking in originality, I hope, as to repeat to-day what you said yesterday."—Harper's Bazar.

Judge—"You stole the pocket-book, but how is it that you did not appropriate the watch lying by the side of it?" Prisoner—"You don't mean to say I was as daft as that? I couldn't have noticed it. You must excuse me, Judge!"—Texas Siftings.

He—"I thought the bride and groom were going to start right off on their wedding trip, instead of waiting." She—"They were. But she had to change her wedding dress for a traveling gown, and they didn't get started until the next day."—Clook Review.

Miss Pinkerly—"You act as if you were uncomfortable, Mr. Tutter." Mr. Tutter—"Yes, Miss Pinkerly, the fact is, I have never been able to get a dress suit to fit me." Miss Pinkerly—"Perhaps you don't get there early enough."—Clothier and Furnisher.

His Load Burned Up.

A teamster in Boston, Mass., had quite a surprise the other day. He was hauling a load of furniture through the yard of a railroad, when somebody shouted fire. Turning around he discovered that his load of furniture was all in a blaze. He jumped off the wagon and unhitched his horses as promptly as possible, and an alarm brought a fire engine that extinguished the blaze, but not until the furniture was destroyed and the wagon body badly damaged. A spark from a locomotive caused the trouble.—New Orleans Picayune.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS' PROGRESS IN STEAM TRAVEL.

The First Roads—Fast Runs—Traveling Palaces of Royal Princes—Interesting Statistics.

THE operation of steam railways began in England by the opening of the Stockton and Darlington line, September 27, 1825. The world then saw the commencement of a most gigantic enterprise; one that has extended to every civilized and to almost every uncivilized country on the globe, and which has become the greatest of all enterprises and industries, and whose magnitude is greater than any other single interest in the world.

This Stockton and Darlington Road was a single track affair, thirty-eight miles in length, and the greatest speed attained was twenty miles an hour.

Four years after opening of this road the first line was opened for general traffic in the United States, August 9, 1829, on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad. The first locomotive used on this line, and consequently the first that ever turned a wheel in the Western Hemisphere, was the "Stourbridge Lion," imported from Stourbridge, England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in May, 1829.

The second railroad in America upon which a locomotive was ever run was the Charleston and Hamburg of South Carolina, which also had the honor of being the first regularly operated passenger road in this country, and the first to adopt the locomotive as a definite motive power. The engine used on this road was the "Best Friend," the first machine of the kind constructed in this country, and was built in West Point Foundry. It made its trial trip in November, 1830.

At the beginning of the present year 166,817 miles of railway were in operation in the United States.

It would be difficult, no doubt, to imagine a perfectly straight line of rail for the entire distance from New York to Boston, but such a railway with such a straight stretch does, however, actually exist in the New Argentine Pacific Railway from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes. For a distance of 211 miles the line is laid without a curve. The level nature of the country will be evident from the fact that there is neither a cutting nor an embankment deeper or higher than three feet. This is the longest straight stretch of railway in the world.

Another wonderful piece of railway in South America is on the Calao, Lima and Croya line, running from Arequipa, Peru, to La Paz, Bolivia. This is a railway in the clouds, for it reaches a point 14,666 feet, or nearly three miles above the level of the sea. The whistle of a locomotive is heard at no higher point on the globe. Near the highest elevation of this railway a tunnel 3848 feet long is being bored through the peak of the mountain, 600 feet above the perpetual snow line. The railways of the Andes exhibit some of the most remarkable results of engineering skill which the world contains.

The new railway—the Brienzer Rothhornbahn—which was begun October 1, 1890, and has just been completed and opened, is the highest railway in the Alps, and also in all Europe. It is 7886 feet high at the summit level, where it commands magnificent views.

The highest point of railway in the United States is on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. At Marshall Pass this road attains an elevation of 10,850 feet.

The longest railway system in the world operated by one single company is that of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, which covers 7110 miles.

The longest journey taken by any European train is from Paris to Constantinople, 1857 miles.

The two countries having the smallest number of miles of railway are Persia and Porto Rico—each have but eighteen miles. In the former country there are only two locomotives and four cars.

The smallest railway in the world is that from Ravenglass to Boot, in Cumberland, England. The gauge is three feet, and the engines and carriages are miniatures. The stations resemble double bathing houses more than anything else. The entire staff of employees is composed of an engineer and stoker combined, guard, ticket collector, ticket distributor and two porters.

The shortest steam railway in the world is at Buffalo, N. Y., and is known as the Island Railroad, and is but one-eighth of a mile in length.

Owners of private carriages vie with each other in the magnificence of their coaches. The Imperial train which has just been completed for the German Emperor consists of eleven carriages, and has occupied three years in construction and cost nearly \$985,000. There is nothing like it in the world. Many of the details were planned by the Emperor himself. The carriages include a study hung with red Gobelin tapestry from Charlottenberg, a saloon upholstered in white satin, a nursery, a reception room adorned with marble statuary, an oak dining room and large separate sleeping rooms.

Queen Victoria's traveling carriage is one of the handsomest Pullman cars that have ever been built. The walls are of satinwood, highly polished. The cushions are of white silk embroidered in gold thread. The apartment contains four easy chairs, besides a satin wood table

about six feet long and three feet wide. The carpet is of velvet pile, covered here and there with luxurious India rugs. The curtains at the windows and the magnificent portieres are hung on silver poles. The door handles are solid silver. The whole saloon, with its fittings, etc., cost about \$36,000.

The fastest time ever made on an American railway was recently done on the Reading road, when a locomotive drawing four passenger coaches covered a mile in 39½ seconds, which speed, if maintained, would come very near to one hundred miles an hour.

The fastest long distance run that was ever made in England was the famous performance on the London and North-western between London and Edinburgh, 400 miles, August 13, 1888. Three stops were made, the average speed attained while in motion being 55.4-10 miles an hour. Four successive miles were done in 47½, 47, 47 and 47 seconds. The Empire State Express, which runs daily over the New York Central road, is the fastest regular train in the world. The distance run is 439½ miles, the stops being Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. The actual running time, deducting stops, is 52½ miles an hour. On September 14, 1891, the New York Central Company ran a train from New York to East Buffalo, 436½ miles in 425½ minutes, or within a fraction of 61 miles an hour.

The two cities having the largest number of trains in and out of their stations daily are London and Manchester. No fewer than 2210 trains ordinarily arrive at and depart from the former city every twenty-four hours, and nearly as many at the latter.

The railways of the United States get almost \$22,000,000 a year for carrying the mails, while the amount paid by the British Government for the same service in England is \$3,750,000.

In the United States during 1891 no fewer than 520,082,082 passengers were carried on the railways, and 701,344,437 tons of freight were also moved on the same lines. To do this vast amount of business required 32,241 locomotives, 22,958 passenger cars, 7253 baggage and mail cars and 1,061,970 freight cars. If these locomotives were coupled together they would make a train 300 miles long, and the passenger cars would make 300 miles more and could carry 1,500,000 people at one time. With the addition of all the freight cars the train would be more than 7000 miles long.

The number of men employed in the railway industry in this country is 714,750, by which it would appear that over 3,000,000 persons, or nearly one-twentieth of the entire population, are dependent upon the railway operations for a livelihood.

The New York Elevated carries every year a larger number of passengers than any other railway in the world. The London Underground comes next—the former, in 1891, carrying an average of 512,000, and the latter 405,500 per day.

The largest railway station in the world is St. Pancras of the Midland Railway in London.

Very few persons have any idea of the weight of locomotives and passenger cars. The engines that haul the famous Pennsylvania "limited" weigh 92,000 pounds, while the tender, loaded, weighs 50,000 pounds more, making the outfit at the head of the train weigh more than 142,000 pounds. Other heavier engines on the Pennsylvania weigh 150,000 pounds, and the giants 170,000. An ordinary passenger coach weighs about 50,000 pounds, while the Pullman sleepers are of nearly 75,000 pounds weight. The parlor cars weigh from 65,000 to 79,000 pounds each. An ordinary passenger train of, say, six cars and the engine weighs in the aggregate nearly 500,000 pounds. The "limiteds" weigh nearly 750,000 pounds.

The total railway mileage of the entire world is 369,377 miles, divided up as follows: Europe, 136,562 miles; Asia, 19,235 miles; America, 197,114 miles; Africa, 5354 miles, and Australasia, 11,112 miles.—New York Advertiser.

A New Gold Finder.

A new instrument for prospecting in search of gold deposits is a recent English invention, which has sound scientific principles to back it. The first thought suggested by the name, "Portable Gold Finder," under which title the instrument, it is announced, will soon be put upon the market, will be in most minds that this is a sort of new-fangled divining rod; and, barring the odium attached to the term, and the fact that the so-called divining rod was never of any use except to the charlatans who gained a livelihood through its employment, the suggestion would not be far from the truth. The instrument, or a principal part of it, is a rod by which alluvial earths may be pierced. As described in English journals, it consists essentially of a steel tube carrying an inner rod that communicates by a wire with a small electric battery carried by a strap over the shoulder of the prospector. When thrust into alluvial deposits, and upon meeting with any metallic obstructions, say a gold nugget, an electric current is set up, which causes the ringing; the delicacy of this action is alleged to be so great that a grain of gold so large as a small bell attached to the battery, and a pin's head will give a vigorous indication of its presence. Though this account is found in a scientific journal, it savors of the fairy tale.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.



SCIENTIFIC FEEDING OF ANIMALS.

It is much the fashion now to feed animals on what is known as a scientific ration, and all the science about it is that the foods are compounded of various elements. The excellence of this method is that one of these helps to digest the others, and thus the whole food is more nutritious and healthful. It is the same in our own eating. A variety of food is not only agreeable, but more digestible and useful. This is understood by the professors of dietetics, who vary the food as much as possible, making up a ration that is more nutritious and effective than any single article of it.—New York Tribune.

HOG CHOLERA AND INOCULATION.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 8, of the United States Department of Agriculture, prepared by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, consists of a review of several attempts made in recent years for the protection of swine against hog cholera by inoculation. It presents a large amount of evidence gathered from those who have tried it, giving the results of their experience, as also a full report of the inoculation experiments conducted in La Salle County, Illinois, last year under the supervision of a committee of farmers. Dr. Salmon's conclusions, based upon the evidence which he presents in this bulletin upon the results of the investigations made by the bureau on the subject, is that inoculation as a preventive against hog cholera is a failure from whatever point of view it be regarded, and the farmers are warned against the use of that method, which he shows to have been in many cases more fatal than the disease it is intended to prevent. As an instance of this he cites the fact that whereas the losses following inoculation in Nebraska during the past year were ten per cent., the losses among uninoculated animals were but four per cent. Copies of the bulletin may be had upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FEED THE GROWING CHICKS WELL.

In June and July your early spring chickens are growing more rapidly than at any other period of the year. They love the warm weather, if they are of the larger varieties, especially; and if they have rooming room, they cannot well be over-fed, because they find such a variety of insect and green food in the course of their daily journeys around the farm or country plot.

Their condition is quite different from that of adult or mature grown fowls. These may be over-fed easily, and will put on fat internally, to their discomfort and detriment. But the young stock, in good thrift, convert what they eat into flesh, bone and muscle, and continue to thrive during the heated season upon all they will ordinarily pick away in their craws, particularly if allowed a variety of good provender.

Don't stint them, therefore, in feeding, but give them all they will eat up clean. Thus they will grow in stature and keep generally in good health. It is a mistake to under-feed the growing chickens. They require more solid food from the time they are three to six or seven months of age, in proportion, than at any time before or afterward in their lives. This fact is worth observing and remembering by all who aim to have the "best birds" in the succeeding fall and winter, annually.—American Poultry Yard.

HUMANE WATERING OF HORSES.

That a horse should never be watered oftener than three times a day, or in twenty-four hours, is a mistaken idea and brutal practice. A horse's stomach is very sensitive and will suffer under the least interference, causing a feverish condition. Feeding a horse principally on grain and driving it five hours without water is like giving a man salt mackerel for dinner and not allowing him to drink before supper. If you know anything about the care of horses and have any sympathy for them, water as often as they want to drink—once an hour if possible. By doing this you will not only be merciful to your animals, but benefit yourself, as they will do more work, look better, and live longer. If you are a skeptic, and know more about horses than any one else, you are positive that the foregoing is wrong, because you have had horses die from watering too much, and boldly say that the agitators of frequent watering are fools in your estimation, and you would not do such a thing. Just reason for a moment, and figure out whether the animal would have overdrunk and overchilled his stomach if he had not been allowed to become overthirsty. A horse is a great deal like a man. Let him get overworked, overstarved, or abused, and particularly for the want of sufficient drink in warm weather, and the consequence will always be injurious. Sensible hostlers in large cities are awaking to the advantage of frequent watering. Street car horses are watered every hour, and sometimes oftener, while at work. It is plenty of

water that supplies evaporation or perspiration and keeps down the temperature. What old-foggy methods amount to may be seen by the change in medical practice to man. Twenty years ago a person having a fever of any kind or pneumonia was allowed little water to drink, and then it had to be tepid. Today practitioners prescribe all the iced water the patient can drink, and cold bandages are applied to reduce and control the temperature of the blood.—Horse World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Roses should have rich soil. Ordinarily the narcissus is from bulbs, which flower the second year.

It does not pay to raise tomato plants when only a limited supply is required. A good many farmers have prepared their oat land with a disk harrow instead of a plow this season.

Raising horses is a profitable industry for the farmer, as a rule, where the colts are produced from mares kept for work.

In England there is a standard size for eggs. All which require more than fifteen to make a pound sell at a reduced price.

With practical poultrymen the Minorcas are steadily growing in favor as egg-producers. Among other good qualities they lay large eggs.

The surest way to lessen your own particular agricultural depression is to reduce the cost of production. Make this your constant study.

A good clover field, cut once for a hay crop and again for seed, will give a net return that is not excelled in many staple branches of agriculture.

The time to begin the regular picking of the feathers of ducks and geese has arrived. This can be made profitable without interfering with the egg production.

The only reason why white oats are better than black for feeding is that the latter have a little thicker hull. This makes a difference of about five per cent. in nutritive value.

When you harness a team see if the collar is free from dirt and hair, and be sure it fits properly. Always speak to a horse when you approach him, especially from behind.

Stock-keeping is the beginning and end of profit in diversified farming. The beginning, for it enriches the soil. The end, for it affords a profitable means for disposing of many crops.

For the cure of chicken cholera the fowls should have mixed with their food once a day a solution of carbolic acid and water. One dram of acid should be used to two gallons of water.

Beginners in the poultry business will often do better with ducks than with hens, as they are better adapted to being kept in large numbers, and do not succumb so quickly to disease.

It is well to have plenty of drinking water near at hand for ducks. In eating they are frequently choked, and the manner in which they swallow the water dislodges the matter in their throat.

If, when afield with a machine, you take tools out of the tool box, always leave what you do not want in the box. Don't place them on the ground where you are liable to forget and lose them.

The first thing to ascertain, in order to make farming profitable, is the cheapest source of fertility. This will be found, with few exceptions, in growing clover and feeding it with grain, bran or oil meal to good live stock.

The cattle and other live stock feel the benefits during the winter weather of a shelter belt of evergreen trees around the farmyard. Norway spruce will form a good screen in a few years. Take young trees and plant them about eight feet apart.

Oats should be substituted as much as possible for corn during the summer. The corn should, however, be given as the evening ration. Corn, as is well known, is a heat-producing food, and for this reason its use in the warm summer weather should be limited.

Do not neglect to build a silo for the poultry. The green food given them during the winter will not only be a delicacy to them, but will greatly aid their egg productions. A silo four feet each way will contain enough ensilage to supply over 100 fowls during the winter.

Red raspberries, to the taste of thousands, lack character. They may be called flabby as contrasted with strawberries, blackberries, cherries, or even blackcaps. Some people complain of the seeds of the latter, but their flavor makes them superior to the red varieties after all.

Do not attempt to use the standing frame, for where it stands may be a "catchall" for dust and a nursery place for moths. Use the frame that hangs free from rabbits, and has shoulders to "self-space." There is economy in the use of the self-spacing frame, and several other points of excellence.

FIJIS AT THE FAIR.

EXHIBITS OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS AT CHICAGO.

Pina Dresses for Women at \$1500 Apiece—Queer Fabrics, Toys and Works of Native Art—The Island Beauties.



A report from the far-away South Sea Islands comes in an interesting account of the exhibit to be made at the World's Fair by the merchants and natives of the great South Pacific archipelago. The report is made by Leigh S. Lynch to the Oceanic Trading Company of Chicago, which has a concession for this exhibit and for which Mr. Lynch is manager. Mr. Lynch sailed from San Francisco last February and expects before his return to arrange personally for displays from all the principal islands. When it is known that the group contains forty-six islands, with an aggregate land area of 114,000 square miles and a population of 8,000,000, the magnitude of his task can be easily understood. The report to the Chicago company is written from Hong Kong, where the manager had gone to take a steamer for Bangkok via Swatow. An aggravating, though amusing, incident is related to show the difficulties of travel in that region of everlasting delay. "I was to have sailed this morning," writes Mr. Lynch. "but I was the only applicant for a saloon passage and the captain concluded he could make more money by filling the cabin with freight. That is the way they do in this part of the world. I must,



NATIVE MANILLA BEAUTY.

therefore, wait for the regular steamer for Singapore, and at Singapore I shall probably have to wait two or three days for a steamer for Bangkok. These delays are very trying to the patience of an American, especially if he is in a hurry. However, I ought not to complain, for I have got along better than I anticipated. I have made arrangements for a fine display of the products and industries of the Philippine Islands. Señor Bonifacio Arevalo, of Manila, will have charge of it. He is to have constructed a building sixty-six by forty-five feet, modeled after a native house of casa, and ship it to Chicago in sections. In this the industrial features of the exhibit will be shown.

"One part will be devoted to the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes and cigar and cigarette cases. Some of these cases are of very curious workmanship, and although they are both cheap and convenient they very rarely find their way to America. In another section of the casa will be shown the manufacture of jusa and pina cloths. The former is made of abaca, a species of wild banana, known in commerce as Manila hemp. Pina is a fabric made from the fibers of pineapple and banana plants, and is often finer than India muslin. It sells at enormous prices, a single dress having been known to bring \$1500 and more. Naturally it is not very generally worn by the native women, who are usually very poor, but it is popular with the European ladies and with the Spanish Mestizos, or half-breeds, and worn as they wear it, adds greatly to their natural beauty.



SPANISH MESTIZO.

"In addition to the women and girls employed in these occupations will be a

large number of skilled toy-makers. The latter are artists in their way, and some of their products are very pretty. The curious figures of natives, animals, birds, etc., which they make of wood and a preparation that I know nothing about, are exceedingly lifelike.

"The manufacture of native hats and shoes and other articles, some of which are among the principal sources of wealth in this archipelago, will also have a place in the building. Outside of it, and occupying as much space as we can afford, will be native huts, with all their furnishings, and the natives themselves with their canoes, or boats, and their fishing appliances.

"Of course our space will not suffice to show either the natives or the peculiarities of all the islands. Many of the islands have never been fully explored



BABINCA PEDDLERS.

and it would not be safe for a white man to venture upon them. Even the interior of Luzon, the principal island, one on which Manila is situated, is really a terra incognita and contains tribes which hate Spain and the Spaniards and would be likely to kill any white man who appeared among them. They would not take time to inquire his nationality.

"Most of the natives are very quiet and docile. The Spanish conquest has been effected by means of the Catholic priests and missionaries, and it is a thorough one. The people are all devout, strict in their observance of religious duties, absolutely controlled by the church, and as industrious as could be expected in a climate where, during the hot season, no white man can safely venture outdoors, except in the early morning hours and after sunset. Some of the women are very pretty, notwithstanding their Malay type of features and their high cheek bones, which remind one of the American Indians. But, whether pretty or not, they are all picturesque, the men as well as the women. I send you some pictures which will illustrate the various types.

"One of these pictures is that of a native belle. She has a bright, expressive face, and soft, black eyes full of



A MILKMAN.

animation. She is modest and drops her eyes bashfully in the presence of strangers, but has for her intimate friends a smile fascinating in the extreme. And there are many such faces among the natives; one can see them at almost any hour of the day on the streets selling goods of various kinds, returning to or from their places of employment or peeping cooly out of the one window of the hut. These girls are never tall nor awkward, but their forms are just as nature made them, not distorted and deformed by the fashionable dress appliances of civilized life. They are ignorant of the ways of the Western world.

"Another picture is that of a Spanish Mestizo, the offspring of a white father and a native mother. She is a fair type of her class and wears the usual costume. It consists of a long skirt of heavy silk and a waist and neckerchief of pina cloth embroidered with white silk, linen or cotton. Some of the skirts are beautifully painted and embroidered and cost fabulous sums, for there are many very wealthy people among the Mestizo class, who, although they could not be welcomed in the best society, form an aristocracy of their own, which is very exclusive.

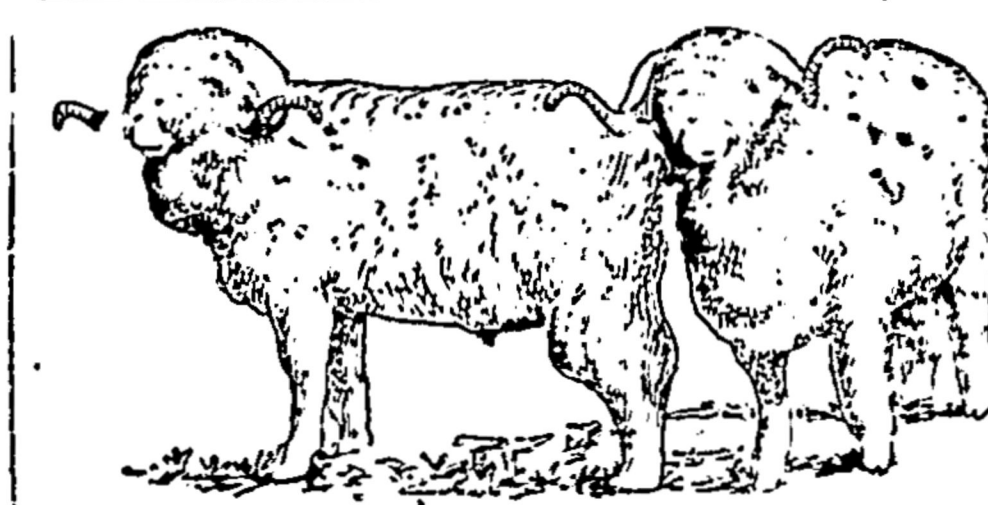
"Another picture is that of a milkman. Milkmen are very numerous in Manila and they may be seen hurrying in every direction in the early morning hours. Why they hurry I do not know, for they seem to have very few customers and plenty of time in which to serve them, but they always travel at a dog trot. The milk they sell is from the water buffalo—very rich, and with a rather rank flavor. It requires to be diluted with water to make it palatable. The costume of the milkman in the picture is what might be termed full dress. As a general thing he is seen without a hat and with his trousers rolled up.

"One of the articles of food relished by the natives of Philippines is 'bibinea,' a combination of boiled rice, grated coconut, sugar and buffalo milk, baked in a large flat cake and cut into small diamond-shaped pieces an inch or two thick and three inches wide. It is sold in the streets in the early morning by native children. The boy and girl in the picture are babinca peddlers."—Chicago News.

Big Merino Sheep From France.

A lot of sheep with big folds on their necks have been sent to California direct from the French Government farm at Rambouillet. Sheep with the proper number of folds in their necks, and with the right kind of wool are valuable property, so valuable that the French Government sent two representatives to accompany the sheep across the Atlantic Ocean and across the continent until placed in their new home in Stanislaus County.

The sheep were secured by S. C. Wilman during a trip to Europe, and influence, more than money, was necessary to get them from the Government of France. Yet money was of importance in the transaction, for the cost for the herd of eighteen rams and twelve ewes by the time they arrive at Newman will be \$25,000. The residence of these sheep in California will be at the immense Woodside stock farm on the San Joaquin River, near Newman. The owners, the Wilman brothers, who have already gained attention among the growers for their breeding of French merino sheep, all descendants of the band of 161 imported between the years 1847 and 1853 by A. L. Bingham, of Cornwall, Vt. This present importation,



FRENCH MERINO SHEEP.

however, has received greater notice than any similar event that has occurred for the sheep represent the highest breeding of French merino in the world. The sheep are not to be sold, but are imported to improve the breed.—San Francisco Examiner.

Colors in the Human Eye.

It has been conclusively proved that women have a larger proportion of brown eyes than men. If in parents the mother has brown eyes and the father blue, the chances are eighty-eight to twelve that the girls of the family will be brown-eyed, the percentage in favor of the boys having blue eyes being seventy-two to twenty-eight. If the parents have eyes of like color, the chances in favor of the children, both male and female, having eyes of the same color is ninety-two to eight. Candolle, the investigator, says that the health of dark-eyed persons is much superior to that of the light or blue-eyed type.—St. Louis Republic.

The Oldest Ex-Speaker.

Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, Mass., the oldest ex-Speaker of Congress, is eighty-three years old. Mr. Winthrop enjoys the distinction of having known personally every President of the United States except Washington and Jefferson.



ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

In 1832 he saw Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, at his own house in Baltimore, and in 1836 he visited at Stratford, N. H., Paine Wingate, then ninety-nine years of age, the last surviving member of the first Senate of the United States, who had dined with Washington on the day of his first inauguration. Mr. Winthrop is in excellent health.

A Civilized Contrivance.

A French officer has perfected a rifle which will throw a stream of vitriol a distance of, say, 100 feet, and has submitted it to the war office. He apologizes for the savagery of his proposition by saying that it should be used only against savages, but the people who would use such a weapon against any enemy are themselves the savages against whom it should be turned when they lift it.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous membrane. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Twirling coins is hardly the way to "turn an honest penny."—Puck.

The World Moves.

Mountainward or seaward at this season. Do not fail to take a bottle of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure with you. It has a specific action on the membranes of the throat, and, unlike any remedy known, allays serious congestion at once. Sold by prominent druggists. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The hare may be timid, but he dies game.—Puck.

A Complete Newspaper For One Cent.

The Pittsburgh Courier-Telegraph is sold by all News Agents and delivered by Carriers everywhere, for One Cent a copy or Six Cents a week. It contains daily, the news of the world, receiving as it does, the reports of both the Associated Press and the United Press. No other paper which sells for One Cent recovers both of these reports. Its Sporting, Financial, Fashion, and Household Departments are unequalled. Order it from your News Agent.

Mr. J. Lane, general manager Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, says: "I was entirely relieved of headache by Headvocate in fifteen minutes. It is the only thing that relieves me." All druggists, fifty cents.

Nervous, bilious, disorders, sick headache, indigestion, loss of appetite and constipation removed by Beecham's Pills.



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Fixed just right—Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do it in just the right way, too—by using Nature's own methods. That's why they're better than the dreadful, old-fashioned pills, with their gripping and violence.

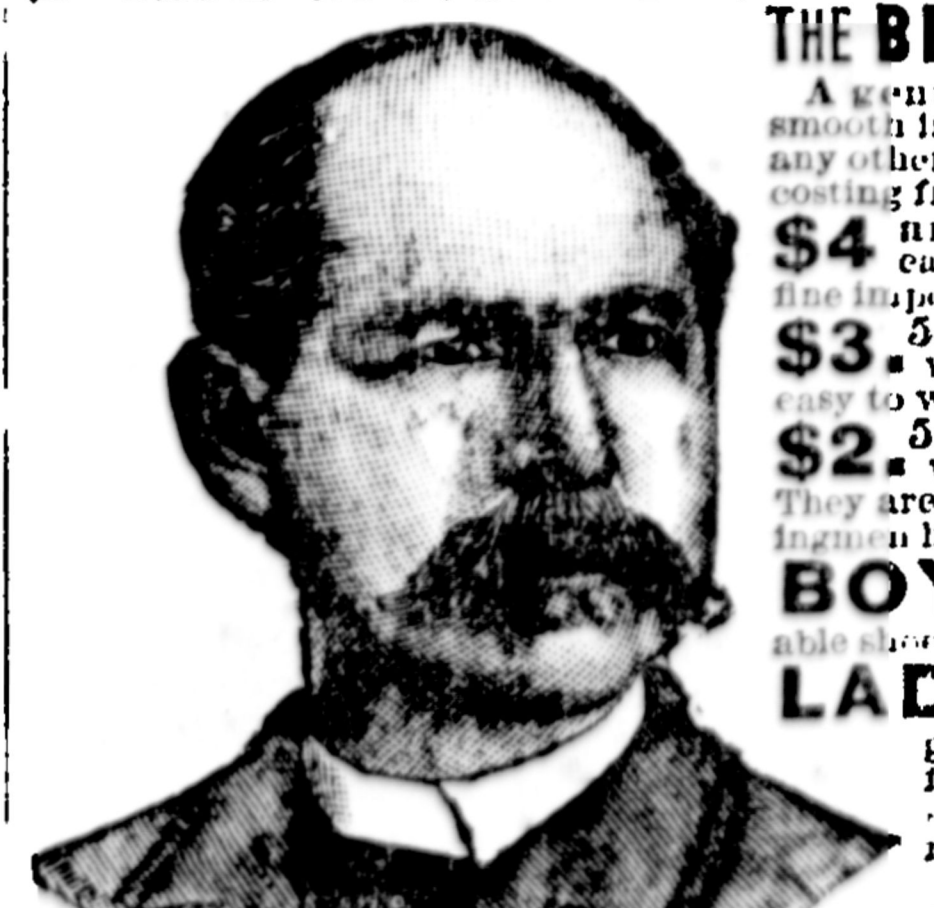
But they're better in every way. In size, for instance, and dose. They're the smallest and the easiest to take; only one little Pellet is needed for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They cleanse and regulate the system thoroughly—but it's done easily and naturally. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for value received.

Something else, that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for him, but it can't be, for you.

PENSION JOHN W. THORNS. Successfully Prosecuted Claims. Late Private and Examiner Pension Bureau. Just last war, adjudicating claims, atty since.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.



ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Prices will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES \$85 For Ladies and Gents. Six styles. In Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tyres. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals. Suspension Saddle. Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular. Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RIPAN TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effective. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Bad Breath, Nervousness, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or bowels to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABLET after each meal. Price, 10c. per box. Sold everywhere. Agents: Wm. L. Hyde, Pierre, So. Dak.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs. Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not bad to take. It is the best and most reliable. Sold everywhere. **FOR CONSUMPTION.**

GO WEST.

The 1892 Harvest in South Dakota is the most wonderful yield ever produced by any Western State. Thousands of men can get work at big wages all summer and fall harvesting and threshing. Lands are cheap but rapidly advancing in value. I have a few choice pieces that I can yet sell for \$1 to \$6 an acre. Finest land in the world. Write to me for further information. Chas. L. Hyde, Pierre, So. Dak.

KILLER.

Dutcher's Fly Killer is sure death. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies, and secure peace while you eat, quiet when you read and the comfort of a nap in the morning. Get Dutcher's and secure best results.

FRED K. DUTCHER DRUG CO., ST. ALBANS, VT.

WELL DRILLING

Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 20 to 3,000 feet, for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Manned Steam Drilling and Portable Horse Power Drills set to work in 30 minutes. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less cost than any other. Specialty adapted to drilling Wells in earth or rock 20 to 1,000 feet. Farmers and others are making \$25 to \$40 per day with our machinery and tools. Splendid business for Winter or Summer. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the business. Send for Illustrated Catalogue X, stating fully what you require. PRICE ARTISIAN WELL SUPPLY CO., 80 Beaver St., New York.

Full-Size Sheet Metal Workers St. Louis, Mo. Repairing and Manufacturing Sheet Metal. We have the latest machinery and tools. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the business. Send for Illustrated Catalogue X, stating fully what you require. PRICE ARTISIAN WELL SUPPLY CO., 80 Beaver St., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

\$4 and \$5 Hand-Sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal the best imported shoes costing from \$5 to \$12.

\$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

\$2.50 Fine Calf, \$2.25 and \$2.00 Workmen's Shoes. Will give you wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workmen have found this out.

BOYS' \$2 and Youths' \$1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' \$3 Hand-Sewed, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Louisiana Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The \$3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION. Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Prices will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE ITEM

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG 12, 1892.

A Fraud.

We have just been informed that there is a man traveling through Mt. Pleasant township selling some kind of a leather polish or grease, who represents himself as being a brother of the printers of the Item. We wish to say to the good people of that township that we have no brother in the grease business. The man is a fraud, and we warn the public to be careful of him. We know nothing about the article he sells, but it must be a poor one, or the man would not have to change his identity to sell it.

A few simple directions correctly kept in mind will obviate many of the difficulties which are supposed to exist in connection with the practical operation of the Baker Ballot Law, which, as is now generally known, will be used at our election for the first time next November.

As soon as the voter is admitted within the guard rail, the election officer in charge of the ballots detaches a ballot from the stub and folds it so that the words printed on the back and outside shall be the only words visible. The clerk then marks opposite his name on the list the letter B. The voter takes the folded ballot, retires to one of the voting compartments and prepares his ballot.

The compartment contains a shelf and material for marking the ballots. On the ballots the names and candidates are arranged in columns, under the heading of the respective parties' names. Opposite the party name and opposite each candidate's name is a blank square. The voter marks an X in the square to the right of the person he desires to vote for, but an X in the square at the right of party name will signify that he votes the entire ticket of that party. If the name of the person or persons for whom he desires to vote is not on the ticket, he shall write his name in one of the blank spaces at the end of the list of candidates for the office for which he desires to designate his choice. Should the voter deface or wrongly mark the ballot while preparing it, he may return to the officer in charge of the tickets, who will supply him with another.

Having completed the preparation of his ticket, he folds it in the same way in which he received it from the election officer, then leaves the booth and gives the ticket to the election officer, who numbers it on the right hand corner, pastes the corner down over the number, deposits it at once in the box, and the voter, without delay, leaves the room.

The Charleston News and Courier prints a list of fifty murders committed in South Carolina from January 1 to July 30. The facts were taken from its own columns, and it admits that other homicides occurred of which made no record. This is a most discouraging showing, and it reveals how cheaply life is held in that neighborhood. It is still more discouraging that the larger number of these murders were committed by white men. About four-sevenths of the population of South Carolina is colored; and, arguing from this fact that the colored people were so recently released from the restraints of slavery, it would be reasonable to conclude that the great majority of the murderers were colored. This, however, is not the case. The white man, with his centuries of civilization, is the greater sinner.

Last year Postmaster General Wanamaker had the postmasters at the county seat of each county, make a visit to the postoffices in their county and confer with the postmasters about improvements in the service and gather information in regard to the postal service of the counties. So impressed with the good results of this visitation has the postmaster been, that he has concluded to continue this annual visitation and has sent to each postmaster at the county seats a circular requesting this visitation to be again made this year. The work is to be done at the convenience of the Postmaster between the 1st of August and the 15th of December. It is believed that this is one of the best ways of obtaining information as to the needs of the service and its improvement in the interest of the general public.

A syndicate has offered to buy all the souvenir half dollars to be coined for the World's Fair at an advance of 10 per cent., and if the offer is accepted will sell them for 75 cents.

Considerable excitement was created about two miles north of Dover, York county, Monday by the finding of an abandoned babe in the bushes along the foothills of the Conewago mountains. The little waif was alive when found and had but a few hours before seen the first rays of daylight. By a mere accident the little one was found in jungle of berry bushes and sprouts, but for which it would have passed back to the great beyond unknown, unheard of and unwept. But fate did not decree it so. The poor abandoned mite was discovered and taken to the residence of Michael Hoffman, where kind hands administered to its well being. But the little unfortunate was not long for this world. During Monday night it left this vale of tears, having died before daylight Tuesday morning. No clue has been found to the guilty parent.

The appearance of cholera in St. Petersburg has created a panic. Merchants are closing their stores, and the rich are fleeing from the city. The cholera returns for all Russia for August 3 and 4 show a total of 6741 new cases, and 3406 deaths. A circular issued by the Minister of the Interior calls upon all Russians, male and female, who have studied medicine to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities to combat the disease.

Edward Meckley, a butcher of New Salem, York county, fell dead Tuesday afternoon in a wagon in York. The deceased was between 55 and 60 years of age and had been troubled with heart disease.

The second floor of a building in course of erection at Lancaster collapsed Tuesday carrying with it half a dozen men who fell eighteen feet with the heavy timbers. Frank Hart and Henry Rudy were the most seriously hurt.

An organized band of tramps in the northern part of Lancaster co., raided the village of Maytown on Tuesday. Six houses were entered and considerable booty secured.

Angered by a long series of insults, Herbert Gault poured a dipper of molten metal over John Langston at Wyandotte, Mich., causing fatal injuries.

New York's Commissioner to the World's Fair suggests that the Fair be opened on May 5, 1893, the anniversary of the day on which Amerigo Vesputius published his book on the new world.

Three thousand miners of the Monongahela Valley and Wheeling districts will strike to enforce recognition of their union. The strike may spread to 10,000 miners in the Kanawha Valley.

The barn and contents on Benedict Manifold tenant farm, near Stewartstown, York county, was burned on last Wednesday afternoon. Partially insured. It is supposed to be the work of incendiary.

Heavy rains caused an embankment to break at St. Paul, Minn., Thursday, and a great volume of water flooded the lowlands, killing three persons, seriously wounding seven and doing damage amounting to \$50,000.

Capt. A. W. Eichelberger recently purchased about 12 acres of timberland near the cemetery and will turn it into a public park for Hanover.

WANTED.—A woman to do cooking and general house work. Inquire of Mrs. J. H. Brown, Pitt street, New Oxford.

BEEF HIDES.—The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of Beef Hides, at Warner's Slaughter House or at the Red Front Grocery, New Oxford, Pa.

A lady in Passaic, N. J., is reputed have been literally talked to death by two rival sewing machine agents recently, who were struggling for her trade.

Mrs. Ida Sadler, of St. Louis, killed her husband because he came home after a spree with another woman's picture in his pocket.

In different sections of Kansas this year the threshers are boarded in cars which accompany the machines.

CURE THAT
Cold
AND STOP THAT
Cough.
N. H. Downs' Elixir
WILL DO IT.

Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle.
Warranted. Sold everywhere.
BENNY, JOHNSON & LOBB, Props., Burlington, Vt.

Ed. F. Jenkins. Harry W. Jenkins.
E. F. JENKINS & CO.,
EDGE GROVE, PA.,
have just received a new lot Calicoes, Muslins, Cambrics, Pants Goods, Neckties, and all kinds of Dry Goods, Notions, Glassware, etc. Also a new and fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, &c. We have Plug Tobacco from 20 cents a lb. up. We make a specialty of delivering goods. Call & see us; we strive to please. All mail orders get prompt attention.

ENTERPRISE BAKERY!

M. S. YOHE, PROPRIETOR.

Wheat, Rye, Bran and Cinnamon Bread; Rolls; Rusks; Stritzels; Snackies; Pound, Ginger, Sugar, Jelly, Sponge, and any other kind of Cakes ordered.

Pies of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Retailers, Picnics, Parties, &c., served at bottom prices.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Hoping to receive my share of public patronage, I am,

Yours truly,
M. S. YOHE.

High St., New Oxford

DRUG
—AND—
JEWELRY STORE!
N. E. Cor. Diamond, New Oxford.

-J. W. DICKS-
—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs,
Medicines.

Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,

Toilet Articles,
Choice Perfumery,

Fancy Goods,
Fine Stationery,

Notions, &c.,
Cigars & Tobacco,

Choice Wines and Liquors,
for medicinal use only.

Careful Preparation of Prescriptions
our specialty.

Also, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc.,
for sale. Repairing done, and work guaranteed. All goods at either department warranted as represented.

J. S. Weaver. N. Lings
WEAVER & LINGG
MANUFACTURERS OF

Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, and Farm Machinery generally. AGENTS for Whiteley Binder and Mower, and Farming Implements of every description.

Having purchased the well-known Foundry and Machine Shops of Diehl & Co., the subscribers are prepared to build Threshers! Horse Powers, Farm Machinery, and all the latest machinery and tools. They have all the Diehl patterns and are prepared to build new machines and repair old ones. They also have a large stock of all kinds of castings, and will make to order all kinds of castings. They also have a large stock of all kinds of castings, and will make to order all kinds of castings. They also have a large stock of all kinds of castings, and will make to order all kinds of castings.

GRAIN and PRODUCE.

The undersigned, having purchased the warehouse on PITT STREET, NEW OXFORD, PA., will buy all kinds of GRAIN, such as Wheat, Rye, Oats, corn, clover and Timothy Seed, hay and Straw, &c. Will also keep a full stock of FLOUR, FEEDS, SALT, &c.

LUMBER AND COAL.

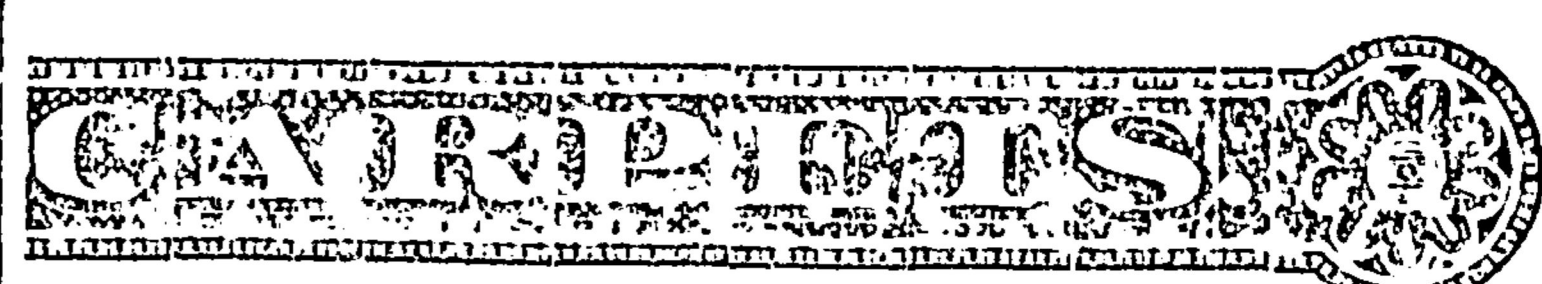
The Lumber and coal business will be continued as heretofore, with a full stock of all kinds of Lumber and coal, which will be sold at bottom prices. Thankful for the liberal patronage given me in the past, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

A. SHEELY.

H. G. LOUGH'S
MARBLE YARD
opposite the Reformed church,
New Oxford, - Penn'a.

All kinds of Grave Work furnished as cheap as the cheapest, in the latest styles and of the best material. Monuments made a specialty. Persons wishing to have their names engraved on their graves are invited to call and examine his samples before purchasing elsewhere.

Blanks of all kinds, good paper, for sale at this office.



The same old cry,

"too many," but we never had so many to sell; never had so much room to show them in, and never sold near as many in one season as the one just passed—and yet we have too many to carry over. We want room and we want cash to pay for the new ones bought for Fall delivery. Now we are giving prices on

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and INGRAINS

that will pay big interest to buy now to those who didn't intend to buy before fall. We can please you in patterns and save you about 20 cents on every dollar. Call to see us.

The Leaders

G. W. WEAVER & SON,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT

SALE!

—OF—

SUMMER CLOTHING.

at cost and some 10ts less than cost.

Men's Suits reduced from - \$9 to \$6

" " " - \$7 & 8 to 5

" " " - 6 to 4.75

Men's summer coat and vest from 4.00 " 2.50

Men's Duck vests from 2.50 " 1.50

Boys' suits from 1.75 " 1.00

Boys' suits from 1.25 " 0.75

As the above goods are limited in quantity, the early buyers will have the best choice.

All Our Other Departments

have special clearing out prices. Don't wait, but come at once and get the cream of bargains.

E. C. STOCK,

SWARTZ BUILDING, NEW OXFORD.

UNTIL WE MOVE

into our new storeroom, you can buy anything in our store at a big reduction.

BIG BARGAINS IN LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Summer Dress goods that we sold at 12c. you can now buy for 8c., goods that sold for 18c. and 20c. now 12c., and a fine line of suitable goods for summer dress that were 10c. and 12c. now 5c., 6c. and 8c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MILLINERY.

Hats and flowers at your own price.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MEN'S READYMADE SUITS.

You can buy a \$12 suit for \$7.50 and we can sell you a good suit for \$3. Boys' Suits at \$1.25, worth double. You will save money by calling at

Steffy's Cash Bargain Store,

West End Carlisle Street.

THE ITEM

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY H. I. SMITH.

TERMS—\$1.00 per annum, in advance—\$1.50 if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates—liberal reductions to those advertised by the year.

JOB PRINTING of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest hand-bill or poster—done with dispatch, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE in Sunday's Hall, (second floor,) adjoining the Eagle Hotel, Centre Square.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 12, 1892.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Republican Primaries on Saturday evening, 13th inst.

The Granger's Picnic begins at William's Grove, Aug. 29.

The Reformed church at Highfield was dedicated on Sunday.

There are 4,427 names on the military enrollment in this county.

The Adams County Teacher's Institute will begin on Monday Nov. 21.

Miss Kate Dellone of Hanover, has been elected teacher for No. 2 school at Abbottstown.

Alex. J. Bucher, of Arendtsville, has been granted a pension of \$8 per month with \$180 back pay.

Now is the time to secure great bargains in clothing, at Isaac Herz's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, Hanover.

The Frishtown and New Oxford clubs played a game at this place on Saturday and ended in a victory for New Oxford—13 to 2.

Over \$2,000 worth of the stock for the hall to be erected in McSherrystown by the Catholic Benevolent Society, has been taken.

On Saturday John C. Harbaugh, of Frederick county, Md., was struck by a W. M. main line train at Highfield and seriously injured.

Frank Sneeringer, near Bonneauville, is building a new house, and Henry Sneeringer is building a new barn near the same place.

Some farmers in the vicinity of East Berlin complain of the many grasshoppers and fears are entertained that they will injure the corn.

Farmers say the apple crop will be an average yield. It is also predicted that the cider product this season will be up to the average in quality.

William Hiteshue, an employee at the Conewago box factory had his hand caught in one of the printing presses the other day and badly mashed.

About 20,000 people attended the Lutheran Reunion at Pen-Mar on Thursday. Rev. H. C. Wire, of Littlestown, presided at the speaker's stand.

At an Orphans' Court held at chambers before Judge McClean Aug. 6th, sale was awarded of the minors' interest in the real estate of David Little dec'd.

2391 people were hauled by this division of the W. M. R. R. to the Lutheran Reunion at Pen-Mar on Thursday. Seventy-eight tickets were sold at this place.

A bald headed woman is unusual before she is 40, but gray hair is common with them earlier. Baldness and grayness may be prevented by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

William Stallsmith, of Straban twp., on August 6th, assigned to William Yeatts in trust for creditors, a tract of land containing 107 acres and 3 perches in same township.

Monday morning while coming down a flight of stairs, Mrs. Uhl, of Hanover, tripped and fell headlong to the bottom. She sustained an ugly flesh wound on the head.

The Democratic Congressional Conference of this district met in Hanover on Friday and nominated the present representative, the Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover, to succeed himself.

Robert Favorite, the young man from Hanover who was so seriously injured several weeks ago by jumping from an express train between Washington and Baltimore, and placed in the Maryland University Hospital, at Baltimore, is reported as steadily improving and that the physicians now say he will recover.

The second quarterly meeting of the M. E. church will be held at Hanover on Saturday afternoon, July 13th. There will be preaching in the M. E. church, this place, Sunday morning by the pastor, and communion services after preaching. The Presiding Elder will preach in the evening at 7.30.

A pike 19 inches long was recently caught in Swift run, Mountpleasant township, on the farm of W. Heltzel.

In York county, 13,015 able bodied men between the ages of 21 and 45 years are subject to military duty.

In some of the counties of this State the county Treasurers are instituting suits for the collection of Mercantile Licenses. In Adams county Treasurer Troxel reports all paid in due time.

The Hanover silk mills expect to begin operations about September the first. This industry will be quite an acquisition to Hanover, employing about one hundred operatives at the start.

Peaches in this vicinity will be a light crop, having dropped off very much during the hot weather the last month. Many are ripening prematurely.

During the game of base ball at this place, on Saturday, Mr. W. C. Trimmer, a spectator, was struck in the left eye by a foul ball. It caused him considerable suffering for a time but we are glad to say he sustained no serious injury.

The corner stone of the Lutheran church at McSherrystown will be laid on Sunday, August 14th, at 2 p. m. Baaty & Leonard, of McSherrystown, have the contract for the carpenter work and John Reily, of Spring Grove, for the bricklaying.

Samuel Wolf, (formerly with G. A. Klingel,) who recently opened a barber shop in Sheely's building near the Eagle Hotel, has received two entire new rigs of the best style and quality. He is now ready at all times to accommodate the public.

The York Springs and Dillsburg Railroad is not making as rapid progress toward materialization as expected. The committee soliciting subscriptions to the capital stock has raised only \$5,300, several thousand short of the necessary amount.

The Star says: Thursday afternoon Harry Moran, a freight brakeman on the G. & H. was killed near Leitch's station. While making a coupling he fell between the cars and the wheels passed over his body, mauling the head and left side. Age 22.

Curtis Rice, son of Dr. G. L. Rice, of McSherrystown, while riding his bicycle Friday evening by some means or other the one wheel became locked. He was riding at a high rate of speed and was thrown forward. He was badly cut on his face and right hand.

We are pleased to state that Mr. Chas. H. Emmert, of Philadelphia St., has been confined to the house for the past two months with rheumatism, is again able to be out and about, although he has yet to move very slow.

We are also glad to see our friend Mr. Jas. H. Brown, of Pitt street, who has been quite ill for the past four weeks, able to be out and about again.

The New Oxford picnic passed off on Saturday and fully came up to the expectations of everybody present. It has often been said that "if you want to be treated right go to New Oxford," and the picnic Saturday fully justified it. The receipts were \$450.

The Bonneauville picnic on Tuesday was a big affair, and a very enjoyable one as usual. The Red Hill Orchestra furnished good dancing music at both picnics; also at Gettysburg on Wednesday.

A Gettysburg correspondent says the Gettysburg National Bank has a small suit on their hands. They were sued last week by one P. A. Lehman, of Washington, D. C., who set out in his claim that in March, 1864, prior to the date that bank became a National Bank, he had deposited in the bank \$315, subject to his demand. That he never made demand until June, 1892, 28 years afterwards, and that payment was then refused. He sued for principal and interest. Counsel for bank filed affidavit of defense at once alleging that the bank was not indebted to party alleged in claim and pleading the statute of limitation.

Mrs. Hoffheins, wife of Rev. John Hoffheins, formerly pastor of the Reformed church at Abbottstown, this county, and mother of Rev. J. A. Hoffheins, of Martinsburg, W. Va., died at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. J. A. Koser, at Muncy, Pa., on Sunday morning. The interment took place on Tuesday morning at Abbottstown, the family burying place.

When you have that tired feeling, that listless, indifferent, dragging experience you need something to vitalize and purify your blood and impart vigor to the circulation. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier will speedily effect a radical change. It restores the appetite, cleanses the system, brightens the eye, freshens the complexion and makes a new being of you.

Personal.

Misses Rose Doyle and Rose Awalt, of Westminster, are the guests of Mrs. G. L. Fink, Hanover street.

Mr. D. H. Klingel and family, of Baltimore, were visiting his brother, Mr. G. A. Klingel, this place.

Miss Lottie Zercher, of Littlestown, is spending some time with her uncle, Mr. G. A. Klingel.

Mr. Harry Plimyer, wife and son, of York, are spending some time with her father, Mr. John Warner, Hanover street.

Miss Mollie Hershey, of Reading, is visiting her many friends in this place.

Mrs. Lillie Hay, of Philadelphia, and Miss Flora Hay, of York, are spending some time with Mrs. John Stock, at Willow Grove.

Mrs. Jos. Kellenberger, of Taneytown, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. C. A. Sheets and two sons, of York, are spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Mary Nagle, on Pitt street.

Miss Fannie E. King, of Alexandria, Va., is visiting Miss Nettie Swartz.

Miss Laura Shearer, of Baltimore, is stopping with Mrs. Ehrhart, Pitt street.

Israel Garretson, of Biglerville, has been selected as one of the judges at the Bethlehem Fair, Sept. 20th to 24th.

C. W. Baker, Omaha, Neb., is visiting his parents in Abbottstown.

Mrs. E. D. Fidler and Miss Sallie Fidler, of York, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Sales.

Samuel Borrel sold his property Arendtsville, to Calvin P. Arendt for \$2200, and bought Mrs. Mos's Raffensperger's property for \$700. Daniel Plank sold his farm in Butler twp. to Anna R. Fissel, about 108 acres for \$5,300.

Louis Border, of Reading twp., has bought the A. W. Storm property in East Berlin for \$2250.

Francis Coulson has sold 4 acres and improvements in Huntingdon twp., to George E. Kunkle for \$700.

Thomas G. Neely, Executor of the will of Dr. A. B. Dill, has sold 35 acres, 86 perches, in Latimore twp., to Mrs. Maria Staub for \$400.

Prohibition Convention.

The Prohibitionists held their County Convention on Saturday. J. M. Rowe presided and H. M. Monfort was secretary. The ticket nominated is: Assembly, Geo. Wortz, of Fairfield, and Cyrus Griest, of Sunnyside; Prothonotary, J. M. Rowe, of Gettysburg; Director of the Poor, W. A. Reary, of Butler; Surveyor, Jos. S. Gitt, New Oxford; Coroner, Dr. J. Scott, Gettysburg. Rev. J. B. Young, of York, was endorsed for Congress.

Removed.

Miss Annie Warner has removed her Millinery Store from the Harman building, on the Square, to Mr. Peter Miller's rooms on Carlisle street. Enlarged space gives her room for a larger stock of everything in her line, and she will keep her stock full of the latest novelties and styles. She respectfully invites all her former customers and the public in general to call on her at her new location.

Bitten by Dogs.

On Friday, Mr. And. W. Beidler, of Mountjoy township, was severely bitten in both arms and one leg by his dog while at play. The same day, Cleveland, a young son of Jacob Miller, of Gettysburg, was bitten in the leg by John Huber's dog, which was afterwards shot. Harry Young, of Cumberland township, was injured in the face and one hand while playing with a pet dog.

Heavy Hauling.

The Compiler says: The four stones which will compose the shaft of the New York state monument, each weighing about 18 tons, are here, and arrangements are being made to haul them, which will be quite a heavy job.

From Irishtown.

The young people of this place turned out quite a large crowd to the Gettysburg picnic on Wednesday.

The whistle of the steam engine can be heard on all sides.

H. J. Lilly is having his mill refitted; replacing the old style burr with rolls.

The Smith Brothers made their annual trip through town threshing out the small crops.

Whoever said Brandy goes fishing on Sunday is mistaken, he only goes to watch the beauties of the silent water. That's right, Brandy.

Misses Katie Clark and Eva Elloit, of Columbia, are spending the summer with Mrs. V. A. Fink and friends in this vicinity.

Base-Ball.

On Friday evening, Aug. 5th, a game of base ball was played on the McSherrystown grounds between the New Oxford club and the "Star" nine of McSherrystown, which to a spectator would seem more like a riot among a gang of Hungarians than a game of ball. It seems that it was the intention of the McSherrystown people to win the game by fair or foul means, by the manner in which the umpire's decisions were disputed. The New Oxford boys were entitled to the umpire, therefore Mr. Markley officiated in that capacity. At first remarks of this kind could be heard: "That umpire is a gentleman;" "He's doing the fair thing," etc., but that lasted only the first innings, then the cries from the mob changed at the instigation of the McSherrystown pitcher to "Kick him off the field," "Hit him with a bat," and other unkind expressions. This continuous yelling and kicking kept up until the 9th inning when the score was tied, and the Oxford boys went to the bat. Then it was seen they had on their batting uniforms, as Himes hit the ball for a single, stole second and third and when the umpire would not call him out at third, the McSherrystown boys left the field. The umpire accordingly rendered his decision 9 to 0 in favor of Oxford, at which he was surrounded by the angry mob armed with bats and clubs, wanting him to retract his decision, all the while yelling "smash him," "kill him," etc. It looked as if their threats would be carried out, but luckily at that moment several gentlemen of Hanover got him in their wagon and drove away.

The game was well played on both sides, and had it not been for interference of the mob, urged on by the McSherrystown pitcher, who has been away to school for a session or two and who thinks he "knows it all," but it is only a question of "swelled head" with him, it would have been similar to most country games.

The features of the game were the battery work by Himes and Tate and the playing on third by Roth.

Our advice to brethren of the same profession is this: When you want to play McSherrystown go there with a coat of mail and secure a regiment of the National Guard as a protection, otherwise you are liable to come home before you are ready.

From Edgegrove.

The weather continues warm, but not so warm as it has been heretofore. According to Hicks the August weather is to be cool and stormy.

Hon. J. L. Jenkins, daughter and niece left here on Tuesday to visit his daughter in Hartford county, Md.

The Edgegrove B. B. boys went to McSherrystown to play a game of ball; score 36 to 9 in favor of McSherrystown.

Dr. F. S. Jenkins gave us a pleasant call on Sunday last, and informed us that Mr. J. A. Poist of McSherrystown has purchased a safety bicycle. We hope he will pay us a visit soon as we are anxious to see him ride.

Misses Annie Conrad and Blanche Brewster of Baltimore, visited friends here last Sunday.

The Lime Kiln Club will meet on Friday next.

W. H. Jenkins is about to take a job as brakeman on the Philadelphia & Reading RR.

Miss Alice Lindsay of Baltimore is visiting friends in this place.

The Excursion to Harper's Ferry.

Everybody should take advantage of this opportunity to visit this renowned spot, not alone for its record in a military point of view, but also for the grandeur of the scenery, as well as the exceedingly low rate of R. R. fare. The scenery along the entire route is unsurpassed, and when Harper's Ferry and Island Park are reached the view is simply indelible. Seven hours can be spent on the Island, or in rambling among the Bolivar, Boudon or Maryland Heights, or in boating, bathing, or fishing in either the Potomac or Shanandoah rivers. The round trip rate of fare has been placed at the exceedingly low figure of \$1.50. For schedule of trains see large posters. Date of excursion, Saturday, August 20th.

Tornado Insurance Free.

The Mummansburg Mutual Fire Protection Society will hereafter insure against loss by cyclone, tornado, or windstorms, as well as loss by fire and lightning, without additional charge. E. W. STAHL, President. Represented by W. H. DECHERT, New Chester.

The greatest bargains ever offered in clothing and furnishing goods are now to be had at Isaac Herz's P. B. Clothing House, Hanover.

Attempted Burglary.

Friday night the office of Wm. A. Himes, on Hanover Street, was entered by burglars. They gained an entrance by breaking the lock off the front door. An attempt was made to open the safe but it was not successful. The knob and combination were badly broken. After failing to open the safe by the combination, an attempt was made to force open the door, which was also a failure. The safe was sent to York for repairs. No other damage was done. In the attempt to open the door, a lot of tools, which were taken from Mr. Emanuel Haar's shop on Peters street, were broken.

County Commissioners.

At the regular meeting on last Tuesday it was decided to erect a wagon shed 36x40 at the Alms House and advertisements for bids were ordered. The question of building several new bridges was discussed but no definite action was announced.

The New Chester Lutheran charge composed of the churches at the Pines, Hampton and Heidersburg, have given their pastor, Rev. H. C. Shindle, a vacation of four weeks.

A COLD.

It was only a common cold. John had had many a worse cold and got over it. This would wear off as the others had done; so it was neglected and neglected until a steady pain came in the chest, and a slight, but not very distressing cough became constant. But John didn't mind the pain—he ignored it, and went on with his work as though pain meant nothing. After a time he began to grow thin and weak, and an attack of dysentery compelled him to call in a physician. The physician discovered his condition, and by this time infiltration was well advanced in the right lung. Now the fight for life became serious, and it all came from a common cold that taken at first could have been easily cured. The physician, being an experienced practitioner, recommended Down's Elixir, and John used it faithfully and pulled through; but how much better it would have been had John bought a bottle of the Elixir at once, and taken a dose on going to bed and waked up the next morning clear as a whistle.

In view of the fact that the season of colds and coughs is now at hand, we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Down's Elixir, which will be found in another column.

THE MARKETS.

NEW OXFORD.—By J. H. Cashman	
Choice Wheat.....	\$0.75
No. 2.....	0.71
Raked.....	0.68
Corn.....	0.40
Oats.....	0.25
Clover seed.....	\$1.00
Timothy seed.....	\$1.25
Timothy hay.....	6.00
Rye straw.....	5.00

EAST BERLIN MARKETS.

By S. Morgan Smith, Sons & Co.	
No. 1 L. B. Wheat.....	\$0.80
No. 2.....	0.75
No. 1 Peltz.....	0.84
No. 2.....	0.80
Snow Drift Flour.....	\$5.00
2nd grade.....	4.50
Brand flour.....	1.10
Middings.....	1.25
Chop.....	1.30

MARRIED.

July 10, by Elder Samuel Spurrier, Peter Louis Carbaugh to Miss Dessie A. Naugle, both of Hamiltonban twp.

Aug. 4, at Fairfield, by Rev. J. F. Mackley, Luther S. Cookus, of Hagers-town, to Miss Minnie E. V. Mackley, of Straban township.

Aug. 4, by Rev. C. F. Gephart, Warren A. Group of Idaville, to Miss Mary E. Branagan of Aspers.

DIED.

Deaths free—tributes, veils, &c., 5 cents a line

Aug. 4, in Cumberland township, at the home of his brother, Wm. Campbell of Baltimore, aged 25 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Aug. 8, in Cumberland township, child of David Wible, aged 8 months.

July 29, in Bonneauville, Wm. Agidens, infant son of Jno. J. and Annie L. Snyder, aged 2 months and 8 days.

Aug. 1, near Harney, Wm. Starner, aged 73 years, 9 months and 20 days.

NERVE & LIVER PILLS
Act on a new principle—regulate the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. Dr. J. C. F. Feltz's Pills speedily cure biliousness, torpid liver and constipation. Small, sweet, reliable, sure! 50 doses, 25 cts. Sample free at druggists. Dr. J. C. F. Feltz, Baltimore, Md.

Sold by J. W. DICKS, New Oxford.

New Oxford Poultry Yards.

The New Oxford Poultry Yard has eggs and stock from first-class single-comb Brown Leghorns and a good breeding pen of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns for sale cheap. Eggs from Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Houdans. Prices moderate. Also an excellent variety of Seed Potatoes for sale, called the "Crown Jewel"—50 cents per peck. Call on or address JAMES S. KELLY, Prop., New Oxford, Pa.

The Japanese community in San Francisco, Cal., and neighborhood, numbers about 2500.

The Dallas (Texas) News quotes George Eliot's saying, "Those who trust us educate us," and adds with a mournfulness that indicates experience, "So do those whom we trust. They are the greatest educators on earth."

Editor John Bolivar Reed, of the Butte (Montana) Intermountain, is making an odd collection of checks of rich Montanians who could not sign their names. He has several authentic instances of of miners who didn't learn to write until after they were worth a million. Afterward they invariably ran for office.

The revolution that electricity is working is shown in the auction sale advertised, in the Boston Transcript, of \$500, 000 worth of stables by the West End Street Railway Company. "The electric carriage," comments the Transcript, "that is perambulating Commonwealth avenue and our suburban roads nowadays points the way to still greater changes—when heavy teams and tricycles will discharge draught horses and saddle horses and make stables, in town at least, absolutely unnecessary."

A company has been incorporated in New Jersey for the manufacture of membranoid, a fancy leather made from tripe—nothing else than tanned tripe. The patent-office authorities insisted that tripe was tripe, no matter through what chemical process it might have been put, and some time elapsed and there was much parleying before a compromise was effected on the name of the product now called membranoid. This new species of leather is said to be pretty and durable.

"There is no Government in the civilized world, except possibly Russia, which is not to some extent under the domination of popular opinion," declares Henry Loomis Nelson in Harper's Magazine. "The present Emperor of Germany is the most virile monarch in Europe, but he dare not oppose too grievously the will of his subjects. If there is any written instrument of government powerful beyond all other laws, it is our own Constitution, for it is the rule of action prescribed by the people for the guidance and control of their agents. But the history of the Federal power shows that there is a power above the Constitution, and that is the power of popular opinion. There have often been times when the Constitution has not stood in the way of the people's will. Even the Supreme Court will change its mind if the people are persistent. It has not been always necessary for popular opinion to demand the breaking or flexion of the Constitution; it is only necessary that it should approve what has been done. The purchases of Louisiana and Alaska, and the many instances of executive and legislative acts during the war of the rebellion that were clearly beyond the constitutional grants of power, are cases in point which will occur to anyone who is at all familiar with our constitutional history."

Referring to the recent alarm near Pottsville caused by the fear that a leaking dam might burst the Philadelphia Ledger says: "There is something wrong about dam building in Pennsylvania or the water reservoirs of the State would be able to withstand summer storms." No doubt, also says the New York Herald, this warning is needed, not only in Pennsylvania, but in other States, and especially in all localities where the topography admits of a sudden concentration of torrential rains. In cloudbursts the descending sheet of water gains greater force than large meteorites which have buried themselves in solid rock. In the cloudburst at Fort Elliott, Texas, in May, 1888, hailstones fell in heavy masses and lay in drifts six feet deep on Sweetwater Creek. After the famous tornado at Hollidaysburg, Penn., in 1838, the earth presented the appearance of having been bombarded, not by drops, but by masses of water, excavating here and there "a great hole or basin." To be storm-proof, dams in mountainous districts should hereafter be amply strong enough to resist such glacial or aqueous artillery discharged from the clouds. And if they cannot be made secure they should be built only in places where, in case of bursting, the resulting flood will not leap and swoop down upon defenceless and unsuspecting towns and villages, but will expend its force harmlessly.

THE LIFE OF MAN.

On into the wondrous future,
On over the hills of song,
All bright with the bow of promise,
Still speeding with current strong.
On yet through a land so tender,
Hope-gilded with gleams of splendor,
Where earthly ills make surrender,
Still leadeth man's life along.

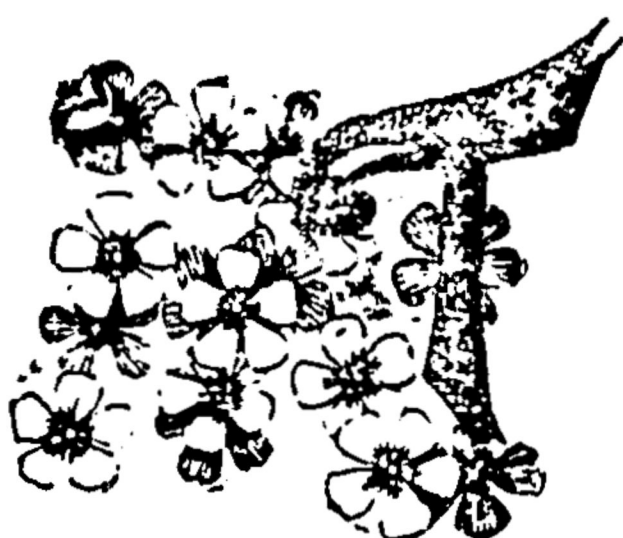
On into a land of glooming,
On under a sunless sky,
On over the slopes of sadness,
All sullen with shadows nigh;
On over a darksome border,
Where evils crowd in disorder
And misery's clouds grow broader,
Still leadeth the lives that fly.

Still on amid scenes uncertain:
Still on through the shades of doubt
To the mysteries that are waiting,
The sorrows and sins that flout,
From the past to the future streaming,
To the real, so unlike the seeming,
To things far beyond all dreaming
The life of man leadeth out.

On over a changing current,
Till things of the earth are past,
On the wonderful Stream of Ages
All mortals are floating fast;
Onward still, like vain bubbles driven,
Till the shadowy doubts are riven,
On into the gates of Heaven
Safe leadeth man's life at last.

—O. E. Young, in Chicago Sun

A PRINCE OF CRIMINALS.



HE house of Laird, Williamson & Co., diamond merchants and wholesale and retail jewelers, of London, employed no traveling agents. The nearest approach to it was what is called "a specialty man." In other words, he was an employee of the house trusted almost as much as one of the partners, but under bonds so heavy that the house need not worry about him if he did not turn up at the hour he was due. It happened very often that titled people and those who had grown rich in trade could not make it convenient to come to town to deal with the house personally for rare gems, while others were in want of special designs for birthday gifts, souvenirs, and the like. Such people stated their desire by letter, and the "specialty man" was sent to take their order or make a sale.

I had served the house four years without loss and scarcely without adventure, when I was started off for Morpeth, a town in the north of England. The firm had received a letter from a wealthy and well-known public man living in the suburbs of that town to the effect that his wife had broken a leg and was not able to be about, but wanted several special things in jewelry as soon as they could be made for presents to friends. She would also look at some gems, particularly a diamond necklace, but nothing common was wanted. The story was current that this gentleman's daughter was soon to be married, and it was anticipated that I would receive a very fair order. The value of the jewels packed up for me for that trip was something like £7000. From my very first trip I had always traveled after a certain fashion—the fashion of a commercial traveler. Many of the fraternity believed that I was a genuine member. In my grip I carried about a dozen small bottles of dyes, and it was supposed that I was traveling with that line. The jewelry case was placed in the grip, and I left the affair knocking about with such apparent carelessness that no one could entertain a suspicion of its value.

There was only one odd thing about the letter from Morpeth, and that was not commented on until after my adventure. It mentioned day and date and hour when my arrival would be expected, and I left London to hit the exact time. Had this matter been brought up beforehand we should have said that the gentleman was probably going to leave home later in the day. It was in the month of October, and I was timed to reach town at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The letter said that a carriage would be in waiting for me to drive at once to the manor. The train was on time to a minute, and I got off in company with two traveling salesmen. I found the carriage after a bit. There were two men on the box, and they seemed to question that I was the right party. Their doubts probably arose from the fact that I was plainly dressed and was in the company of the salesmen. One of them asked if I was the jewelry man Sir Blank was expecting, and I replied that I wanted to see the gentleman whether expected or not. They hesitated about driving off, but as no one else appeared we finally made a start.

I tell you honestly that I had no sooner entered the carriage than I had queer feelings. The outfit was too common to be owned and publicly used by such a man as Sir Blank, and the two men didn't appear at all like servants. I had never been in Morpeth before, and was therefore ignorant of the direction we ought to take or the distance to be traveled. After getting away from the depot a bit we turned to the west, the horses going at a sharp trot and the men holding conversation in low tones. We passed plenty of houses and vehicles and

pedestrians, and as we left the town behind I looked ahead for Sir Blank's great house and well kept grounds. Perhaps the pair observed my anxiety, for one of them turned and said:

"It's a bit over five miles to the place, sir."

That satisfied me only for a moment. The more I looked at the men and the closer I scanned the outfit the stronger grew my suspicions that something was amiss. Three miles to the west of Morpeth is a hill from which one can survey the country for miles around. As we reached the crest of this hill I saw only small farms and plain farmhouses before me. If Sir Blank's mansion was on that road it was beyond my vision and still a good ten miles away.

"See here!" I called as we began to descend the hill. "I think there is a mistake. I think I have got Sir Blank mixed up with Sir Dash. Is it Sir Blank who is financially interested in a great cotton factory at Manchester?"

"He may be, but I dunno," said the man who was driving, as he pulled up his horses.

"If he isn't it won't do me any good to see him. You see (getting out some of the bottles), I wanted to show him some of these new dyes for fruits."

"Is that your line, sir?"

"Yes. Here are ten new colors just out. I am sorry for my blunder, but I'm willing—"

"Then you travel with dyes, does you?" gruffly demanded the other.

"As you see."

"Then wot the blazes does you get into this turnout for?"

"To see Sir Blank, of course, I got it into my head that—"

"Oh, blow your head and your heels, too! Jim, turn about and drive the bloomin' lass back to town!"

"I'll be shot if I does!" replied Jim. "He can get right about ere hand take 'isself back on 'is hown blasted legs, blast 'im!"

"Sorry for the mistake, and here's something to drink my health," I said, as I tossed him a coin and descended from the vehicle and walked hurriedly away.

When I reached town I went to a hotel. Inside of fifteen minutes I had learned that Sir Blank lived north of the town, and only a mile away. Likewise that there had been no accident to his wife. Further, that the gentleman and his wife had been in Scotland for several weeks. It did not take me long to figure it out to my perfect satisfaction. It was a put-up job to rob the house through me, and it had been put with the aid of some one at Sir Blank's house. The letter had his monogram stamped on the corner, and the paper must have been taken from his library. The writing showed a fair business hand, and had not attracted remark. The country to the west of the hill where I had left the carriage afforded opportunities for desperate men to commit robbery, even in broad daylight, and I had no doubt that I was being driven to some appointed spot when their programme was interfered with. It was a case for the police, but I was by no means green enough to take it to them. The house of Laird, Williamson & Co. would have stood to pay a thousand pounds rather than have the public informed through the press that there had been a conspiracy to rob their "special men." While I made many inquiries, I gave nothing away. I ascertained that the two men with the vehicle were strangers in Morpeth, and the whole plot was plain to me.

I had intended to leave on my return to London at 5 in the afternoon, but an accident on the line detained me till 7. The night came on dark and stormy, and there were but few passengers from Morpeth. Four of us who got on were ushered into the same compartment. There were two plain women ticketed to Durham, and the third was a man about forty years old, of pleasing address and genteel appearance. As soon as we fell into conversation he gave me to understand that he lived at Beverly, a town about 100 miles down the line, and from certain words let fall I gathered that he was a prominent public official of the place. I didn't exactly reply that I was in the dye line, but he probably inferred as much from what I said. I was glad of his company. He was a fair talker, well posted, and I enjoyed his society.

The women got out at Durham and left us alone. We passed Darlington and were still the sole occupants of the compartment. Mr. Arnold, as he had given his name, had been sitting opposite me for an hour. As the train cleared Darlington he yawned and said:

"I am sleepy, and yet I can never get a wink of sleep on the train. By the way, I found a curious coin on the street at Morpeth to-day. Can you place it?"

He had a coin in his fingers as he stepped over to me. I reached out my hand to receive it, when he seized me by the throat with both hands and had me on my back in a second. I was no match for him in strength. He gripped my throat so fiercely that I had no power of resistance. Bending over me, with his knee on my chest, he finally let up on his clutch and said:

"Don't be foolish, now! I know you, and I'm after those diamonds! If I can get them without killing you all right; if I can't I'll slit your throat and good and deep!"

"You—you mean to rob me?" I gasped.

"Certainly, and you'll show good sense by keeping quiet. Excuse me, but I've got to do this job shipshape and Bristol fashion."

He drew a wicked looking knife and

held it in his teeth as he used his hands to tie me with some stout cords taken from his parcel. He turned me over, took the pistol from my hip pocket and tied my hands behind me. Then he tied my ankles and rolled me on my side. Why didn't I resist? Simply because his clutch on my throat had almost paralyzed me.

"Now for the sparklers," he said, as he took down my bag, searched me for the key and opened it.

He laughed as he brought out the bottles of die and tossed them aside, and he laughed again as he held up the jewel case.

"A deuced fine lay out, 'pon honor!" he chuckled as he inspected the contents. The house of Laird, Williamson & Co., carries only the best. What's the cash value, may I ask?"

"But you are a cool one!" I said in reply.

"Only fairly so—only fairly. I should say £6000 wouldn't be far out of the way. A very pretty haul and no risk attending it."

He placed the jewel case in his parcel, lighted a cigar, and pleasantly remarked:

"Take it easy, my boy. The next stop is North Allerton. In about ten minutes I'll be under the necessity of gagging you. Five minutes after that I hope to leave the train. You'll be discovered at Leeds, and perhaps sooner. The house really ought to stand the loss, as it is no fault of yours. You rather tumbled to the game at Morpeth, eh?"

I was so mad and my throat hurt me so that I made no reply, and he was about to continue his remarks when the train suddenly slackened speed and a minute later came to a standstill. We had been ordered to make a special stop at a small station to let an up train pass.

"What in Tophet's name does this mean?" growled the robber as he looked from the window. "Special stop, is it? My friend, I'm about to gag you. Utter one shout and I'll do for you with the knife."

He'd taken a gag from his parcel when he got the cords. He was bending over me with it in his hand when the guard unlocked the door to admit two passengers changing from an overcrowded one. "He's a robber! He's robbed me. Don't let him escape!" I shouted the instant the door opened.

"Out of the way—I'm armed—I'll do murder!" yelled the robber, as he made a break.

He would have gotten off temporarily but for an accident. As he went through the door he caught his foot and fell heavily on the platform, and the three men had pluck enough to seize and disarm him. And who do you suppose he proved to be? No other than that prince of criminals known to Scotland Yard as "Duke Goff," and a man then wanted in half a dozen different cities. He put up the job. The letter paper, as was proved, was procured for him by a female servant in the house of Sir Blank. The two men with the carriage were ruffians from Liverpool who had hired the rig at Gateshead and driven it to Morpeth. Both were nabbed, and both "peached" on the "Duke," and all three got heavy sentences in prison.—C. B. Lewis, in New York Sun.

Man's Record on the Sea-Floor.

It is a singular, and perhaps somewhat humiliating fact, that the most conspicuous and indelible record which man is making in the strata now forming on the sea-floor is written in the bits of coal and ash which are cast from our steamships as they pursue their way over the ocean. The quantity of this debris is very great, and unlike the wrecks, it is very evenly scattered along the paths followed by our steam marine. It is likely that already, in the track of our transatlantic commerce, not a square rod would fail to give a trace of this waste from our coal-burning engines. As this material is not attacked by the marine animals, and is very little affected by the other agents of decay, it will doubtless be very perfectly preserved in the strata which are to bear the records of our time. In the eventual formation of a deposit containing a notable quantity of cinders, it may be that our successors in the far hereafter will interpret our, perhaps otherwise, unrecorded ways of voyaging.—Scribner.

The Curious Black Hare.

The lepus insularis or black hare is an interesting discovery. It is found only on the island of Espiritu Santo. It appears to have been insulated from the mainland by some remote geological change, and by the process of evolution has acquired its peculiarities, as it differs from any varieties found elsewhere. It is very large and lives among black volcanic rocks, which may have caused its change in color to nearly black. There are many varieties, species and genera represented in the collection, and several specimens of each variety are taken to show variations.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Curious Egg.

W. S. Miller of this place has a curiosity in the way of an egg, which his daughter found in one of his hens' nests last week. It is an egg within an egg, the outer one being as large as a goose egg, with a very thin shell, which had been cracked. Inside of this was another perfectly formed egg of the usual size, with a smooth shell of the ordinary thickness, the space between it and the outer shell being filled "white."—Farmington (Mo.) Times.



As a dollar were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken 2 bottles of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, he was free from sores. HARRY R. RUBY, Box 350, Columbia, Penn.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic.

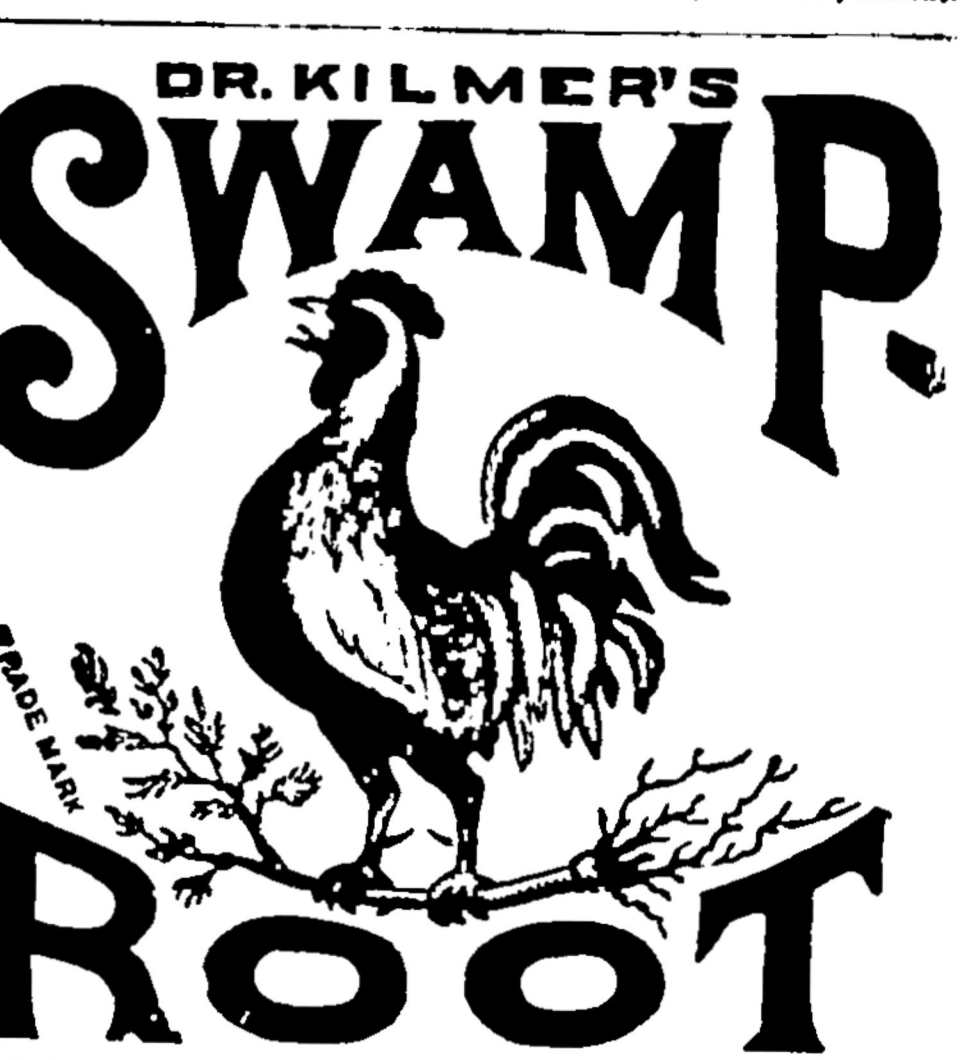
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'92

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

ORIGINATED IN 1810. THINK OF IT! A CENTURY. Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common ills of life liable to occur to any one. It is soothing, healing and penetrating. Once used always wanted. Sold everywhere. Price, six cts. Full particulars free. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, biliousness, headache, Sciatica, etc. Cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility. Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle. If not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid. At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00. Size.

"Bottle" Guide to Health—Free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off the Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

It is for the cure of dyspepsia and its attendants, sick-headache, constipation and piles, that

Tutt's Tiny Pills

have become so famous. They act gently, without griping or nausea.

It is for the cure of dyspepsia and its attendants, sick-headache, constipation and piles, that

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FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

A WORLD'S FAIR GUIDE FREE.

Contains map of Chicago and Exposition grounds and picture and description of all the Fair buildings. Authentic and as good as those sold for one cent. Send for free! You mention this paper and ask for free plot of our \$1500 lots on 84 monthly payments at 10% R. P. F. Chicago's coming great city suburb, if you also promise to give the plot to five other persons. Will you do it? Write to-day. All particulars & Co., 400 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

COME QUICK!—Ry's advancing will double value. Fine timber and rich soil underlaid with coal. Well adapted for poultry, vegetables, fruit. \$50 000 acres lands, lots in all places to visit. J. M. H. R. A. N. H. A. TEAL LAND OFFICE, Route 1, O., Hubert Park, Tenn.

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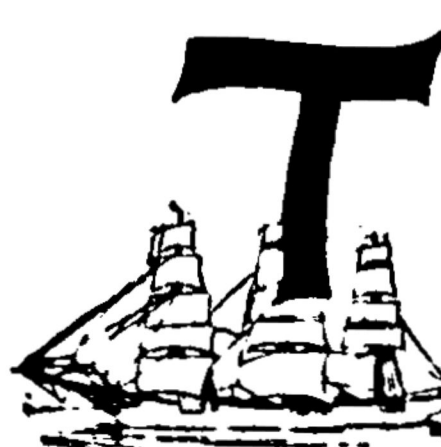
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CHANGES IN SHIPS.

THE WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

From the Indian's Dugout to the Ocean Liner—Story of the Great Eastern—Lake Vessels—The Whaleback Steamer.



TRANSFER of the two fastest ocean steamships to the American registry, combined with successful construction of swift cruisers in American navy yards, undoubtedly inaugurates a new epoch in the naval history of the United States. It is creditably declared that the Inman Line has resolved fully to Americanize itself and that orders for addition to its fleet on improved modifications of the City of Paris and the City of New York have already been given to an American shipbuilding firm.

Only last week the man who built the first steamship that ran from this side the water to the other died. The name of Goudie more than a generation ago was worthily conspicuous in the annals of Atlantic shipbuilding. It passes away almost as unnoted as the designs of the epoch in which the young architecture of the ocean made its timid beginning.

The steamers of the great lake traffic, more than rival for the seacoast trade of

the principal timbers composing it. By lowering some of these planks in the water and raising others they keep their course whether with a side wind, in tacking before the wind or in veering, and thus the prow is kept in whatever direction is desired.

Evolution of the ship from the canoe, sharp pointed at both ends, to the caravel that carried Columbus across the ocean, and from that type to the great hulks that afterward became numerous for a time in the merchant marine, was a backward step in naval construction. It reached its climax in the sidewheelers that constituted one epoch in ship-building after the application of steam. The Great Eastern, at one time believed to be the highest development of ship-building, in which the problem of economy of fuel was held to be perfectly solved as well as mechanical conditions permitted, proved, in fact, to be the most egregious error of marine experiment. From that time the question that became paramount in traversing the ocean was to find the type that would carry most at least cost, and to the solution of this question it was necessary to bring the type of hull with largest interior cave and greatest resistance to the force of the sea and the stress of diverse winds. The problem of the mechanical engineer for the steamship never remained stationary for a great length of time. After the adoption of the propeller principle to obtain the greatest carrying capacity for freight and passengers with the least outlay in fuel, manipulation in machinery became the paramount question of the time. How the two problems, that

190,000 persons visited her, paying a fee, the expense of the trip far exceeded its receipts. In 1861 she was in dry dock for repairs. With the single exception of a voyage to Quebec with troops the great ship never did anything of value or importance, and was finally abandoned as worthless for her original purpose.



THE DUGOUT.

Causes of the development of ship-building have been in equal degree war and trade. As rapidly as England became the buyer and seller of the world she became also its shipbuilder. She boasts more shipyards than all other Nations combined, and she has built not only the greatest merchant marines and the finest of armed fleets for herself, but has also constructed the war ships of nearly all other Nations. She attained her highest proficiency during our Civil War when the necessities of the Confederates gave her the most profitable orders ever issued by a foreign people, while the prostration of the cotton industry throughout England in consequence of the blockade of Southern ports added still greater stimulus to her designers and contractors.

While ships continued to be built of wood shipbuilding in the United States enjoyed a healthful and gradual growth down to the time of the Civil War. The American fleet of clipper ships was, at one time, the greatest in the world. The father of Henry Bergh, founder of the Humane Society, was one of the first noted American shipbuilders. Christian Bergh was accounted in his day the most astute expert in the lines of a ship. He was appointed by the United States Government to superintend the construction of the President and other war vessels in the Brooklyn navy-yard, and at the breaking out of the War of 1812 he was sent to Lake Erie to build a craft to be used against the enemy. In his own shipyards at New York were built many of the finest vessels for the Atlantic lines, both to the British Islands and to the Continent.

The latest device in ocean transportation is the passenger whaleback. The length of the vessel which is to be the first of the fleet is 225 feet, with a displacement of 1400 tons. The hull is of the steamship pattern, very like that of the freight whaleback, being almost entirely under water and supporting a strongly built pier above the sea. It is divided longitudinally into three compartments subdivided into twenty-one separate water tight sections, with out-boards below the water line. It is claimed that this model will give a stability not possessed by any other form of hull, and that even when attacked by a tornado it will not be seriously disturbed. The engines are calculated to give a speed of twenty-four knots an hour. They are of triple expansion, 122 revolutions a minute, and are to receive steam at a pressure of 115 pounds. There are numerous other engines for electric lighting, hoisting, heating and ventilating. The superstructure is supported by five piers fifteen feet in diameter. The steel masts will be used also as ventilators. The frame of the superstructure is connected by transverse beams to a central girder that is supported by and bolted to the piers and masts. The lower floor of the superstructure is devoted entirely to staterooms lighted by incandescent electric lights. Accommodation for 720 first-class passengers is provided. Steerage travelers will be restricted to the hull. For the first-class passengers who wish to promenade there is ample room upon the roof. Passage from the hull to the superstructure will be by electric elevators inside the first, middle and stern piers. In addition to the stability which is claimed for the new model, it is also expected that, since the cooking and working apartments will be in the hull, the passengers, who will be only in the superstructure, will avoid the sickening smell of machinery, odors of the kitchen and noise of freight and all other causes that disturb or prevent sleep. It is believed by the designers and capitalists of the whaleback fleet that the ocean voyage will be made in five days with perfect comfort.—Chicago Herald.

Mails in Early Days.

Boston's first newspaper, the News-Letter, contains the following advertisement, which is an exact copy of the original spelling, capitalization, etc.: "By order of the Post-Master General of North America: These are to give Notice, That on Monday night, the Sixth of this Instant, December, the Western Post, Between Boston and New York, sets out at once a Fortnight the Three Winter Months of December, January and February, and to go Alternately from Boston to Saybrook and Hartford to Exchange the Mayles of letters with the New York Ryder on Saturday night the 11th Current. And the second turn He sets out at Boston on Monday Night the 20th Current to meet the New York Ryder at Hartford on Saturday night the 25th Current to Exchange Mayles. And all persons that send Letters from Boston to Connecticut from and after the 13th Instant are Hereby Notified to first pay the Postages on the same."

There are at present in China only 1022 citizens of the United States.

THE REALM OF FASHION

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

Striped Wool Crepe, in Steel and Gray With Chenille Trimmings—A Lawn Tennis Costume.



A STYLISH GOWN.

VERY stylish gown is depicted in the initial illustration. It is made of striped wool crepe in steel and silver gray, with silk, the yoke and sleeves being finished with a chenille netting and the bodice being edged with ribbon, which passes quite around the back; also a ribbon belt.

Ribbon garniture will maintain its popularity throughout the summer, at times plain, at others reversible, in two colors, moire and satin for edging purposes. Equally popular are embroideries laid on flat. The mosaic yokes either in black or in color are often seen. The large jet nail head has completely disappeared. Later we shall have the small oblong jet plaques. One of the crazes of the moment is the multicolored pearl ornament, emerald, sapphires, rubies, opals, turquoise, gold, silver, steel, catseyes—you see them all in this passermenterie. Much of the embroidery is laid on over a lace foundation.



TWO PRETTY COSTUMES FOR HOT-WEATHER WEAR.

The illustration presents a charming picture of the young matron and her younger self. The mother wears a green foulard dotted with white, the skirt being set off with a deep flounce, the head of which is held by a ribbon. The jacket corsage has a fichu of muslin chiffon made as indicated, one end of which extends in a ruffle to the lower edge of the jacket. The little daughter is dressed in a Scottish plaid, red



LAWN TENNIS COSTUME.

and blue on ivory ground. The skirt has a ruffle on the bottom. The color of the corselet and braces should be in harmony with one of the colors of the plaid. The yoke and the puffed sleeves are cut straight. The puffs and lower corselet are bias.

In the illustration you find the red-checked, robust girl at a later hour in the day, rigged for a game of tennis. She looks even



TWO PRETTY COSTUMES.

prettier than she did in her neat and natty

promenade costume. In fact, she is the very personification of feminine vigor and grace. Her features may not be classic, and her nose may be tip-tilted, but when she laughs there is such a deep, round, hearty, musical outburst of spirits and vitality that all eyes look upon the white teeth and cherry lips with mingled envy and admiration. Attired as she is, her dress is made up of plain and striped woolen stuff, the stripes being a blue on a white ground. The skirt is a blue serge, but in some cases she wears a red skirt. The skirt revers are edged with silk and held back by a button simulating a ball. The collar of the blouse is of the same stuff as the skirt, and is tied with a silk cord. The cuffs are in harmony with the skirt revers and so is the collar of the blouse. The very picturesque hat is of straw, embroidered with a peacock feather. On some of her hats the embroidered ornament is a racquet. A leather belt and low tennis shoes, displaying stockings in harmonious tone, complete this outing costume.

In the picture the figure on the right shows a very charming out-door costume for the tiny miss. The materials necessary to fashion it are two kinds of woolen stuff, one plain and the other lozenge-dotted. The plastron, which is the same back and front, and the epaulets and cuffs are of the plain material. The ribbon belt is tied on one side. The hat which goes with this costume is a red straw, trimmed with white crepe in a band around the crown, and also set cretewise on top of the crown. The figure on the left is clad in a gray princess walking dress, trimmed with galloon, as indicated. The hat worn with this dress is an open-work straw, bise brown, garnished with a garland of mauve flowrets. At the front there are jet wings and lace aigrette. At the back a bow of mauve velvet and strings of same material.

You will find a specimen of still life at a summer resort pictured in the illustration. The mother in this case is clad in a very pretty morning dress of striped muslin de laise, garnished with ribbons. The developed and toothed effects must be kept in the perfect harmony here indicated, and



MORNING DRESSES FOR MOTHER AND CHILD.

care must also be taken to carry out the smallest detail the application of the ribbon garniture. The children wear a charming little dress of white crepe with embroidered yoke and cuffs. The draped effects of the corsage need to be done upon a dress form, and then sewed to the yoke. They should drape over the waist line somewhat. The plastron is laid upon the corsage. The skirt has three tucks.

Beyond all doubt the craze for child actresses, child elocutionists and child dancers will follow the throngs which betake themselves to the summer resorts, and we shall have dancing and acting and tableaux in the hotel parlors. In the illustration you see one of those wee performers as she will appear when ready to bound into the

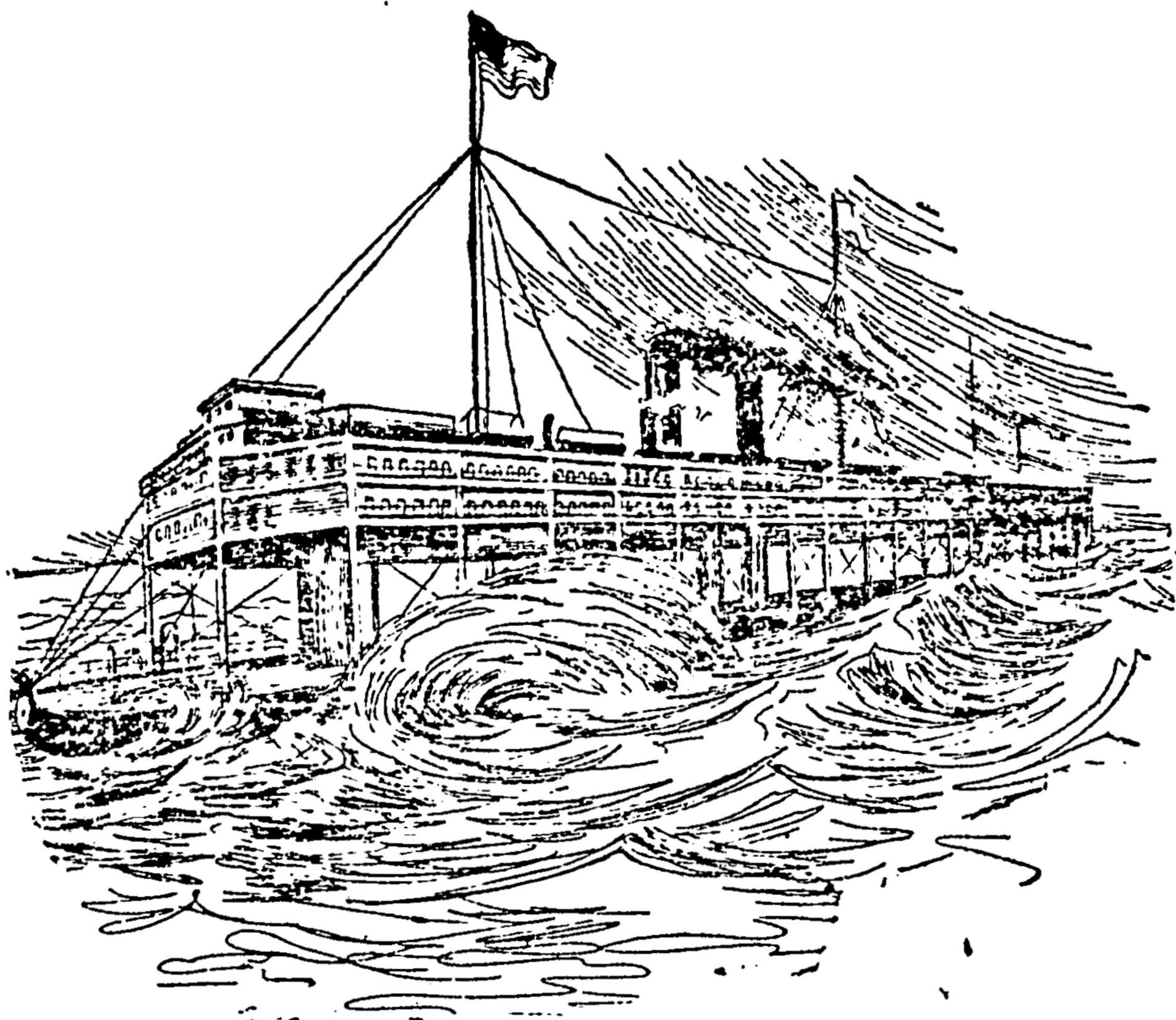


COSTUME FOR THE SKIRT DANCER.

parlor. She is clad in a lovely little costume, her gown being in white silk gauze, garnished with white roses, while a loose sash of garnet surah encircles her waist and is tied in a large bow at her back. Her stockings and gloves are gray and her Cinderella slippers white, of course. To complete the picture we shall only need to have her big sister, wearing a sugar-coat hat, watching over her like a fairy god-mother and ready to snatch her away when the clock strikes midnight.

River Depths.

An ingenious apparatus for ascertaining the depth of rivers and smaller streams has recently been successfully tried on the Elbe. It consists of a curved arm, hinged at its upper extremity, and of a length sufficient for the lower curved portion to trail on the bed of the stream. The greater the depth of the stream the more will the arm be inclined, and hence, by suitable recording mechanism, the depth can be automatically registered.



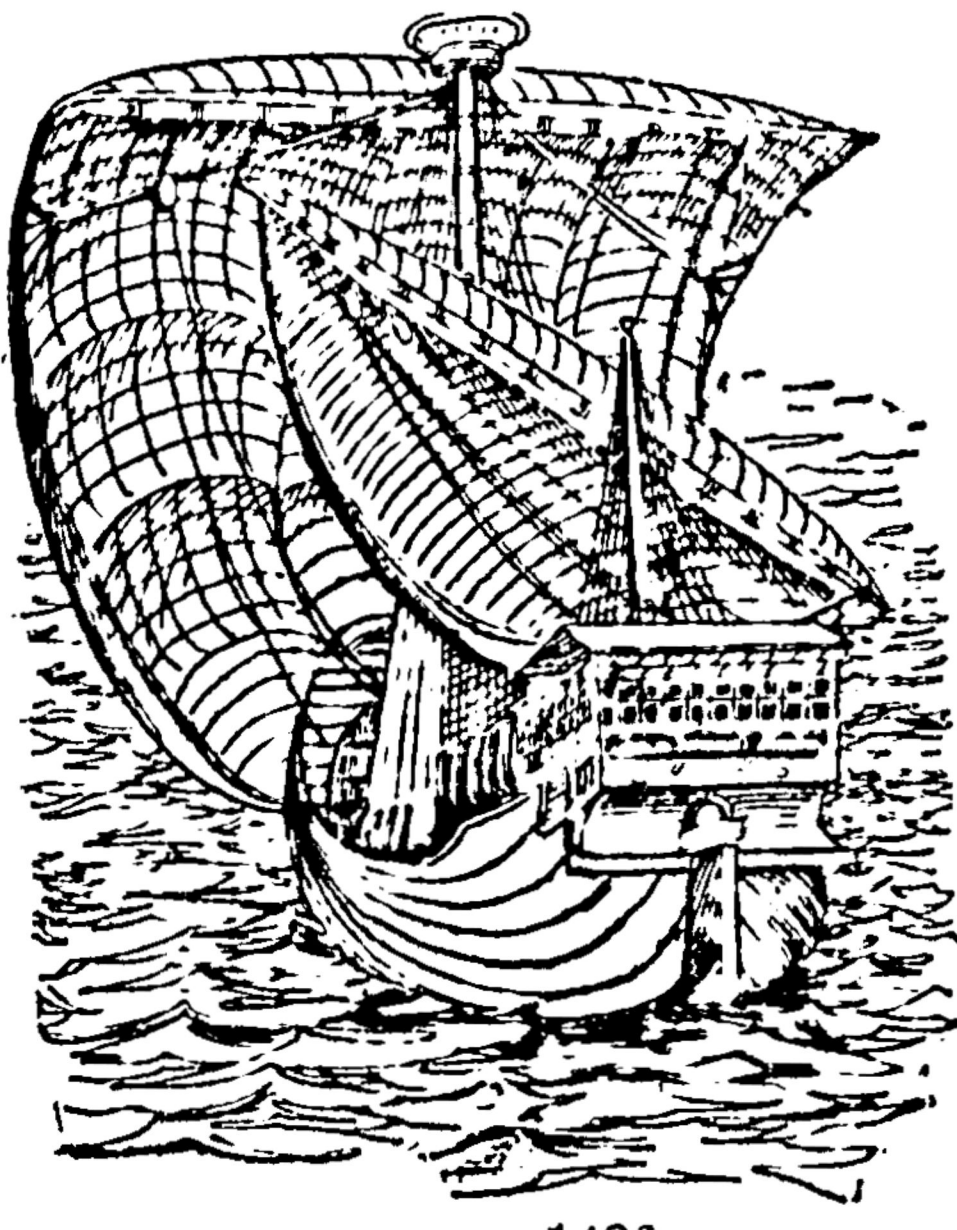
A WHALEBACK STEAMER.

the country, have also led shipbuilding forward until the newest designs for grain-carrying propellers fully match for speed and economy in their own business the latest development of shipbuilding for the high seas.

A curious fact always predominant in shipbuilding is that science labors with the same problem that vexed the oldest Nations hundreds of years ago, and although modern times and western Nations flatter themselves that it is they who have achieved the wonders of the land and of the sea, back to the Chinese of the early middle ages we go for the ship models which are, in miniature, more ideally perfect than the latest British or American structure.

The sailing canoe of the Ladrone Islands come as near the perfect type of water cutter as any engineer has conceived, and the great ships of the oceans and the lakes constantly approach nearer and nearer to its model. As described by those who have seen it it is sharp at both ends, the bottom of one piece neatly hollowed, and the under or keel part round, but inclining to a wedge, the upper part almost flat. It is believed that they can easily make twenty-four miles an hour.

In Peru in what is known as the balza is found the origin of the sliding keel. It was in use in the South Seas when Sir Richard Hawkins made his first voyages. A peculiarity of the balza is that the sails work when the wind is contrary, as well as when it is with the wind, the steering being done by a contrivance perfectly distinct from a rudder, and

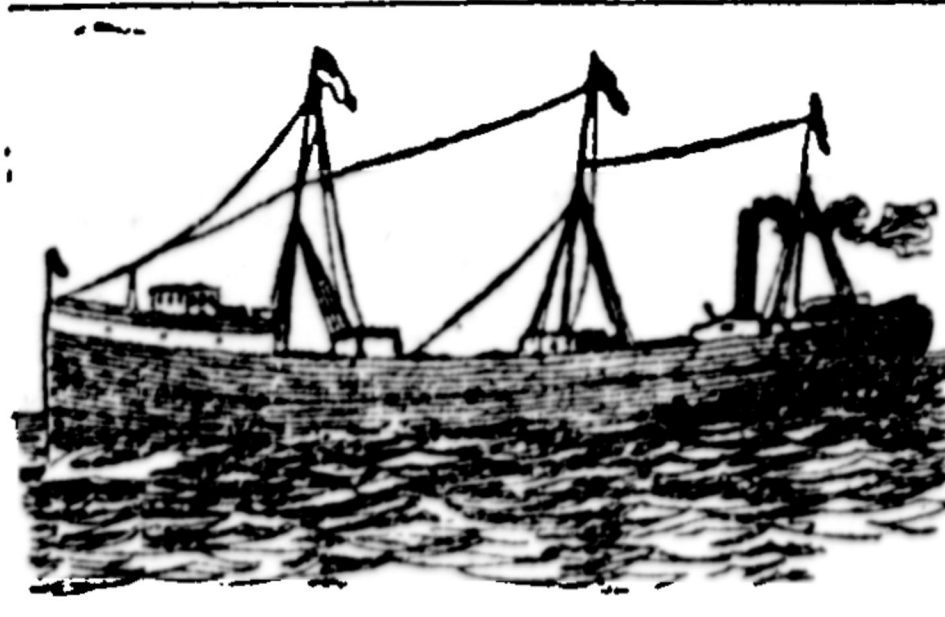


A SHIP OF 1486.

Invented by Indians who probably knew nothing whatever of science. The device consists of planks three or four yards in length and half a yard in breadth called juares, which are placed vertically in the fore and after part of the balza, between

of fast sail and of mechanical power, are being solved constitutes one of the most interesting stories of the age.

The Great Eastern was built to represent, as was then believed, the highest achievement in steam naval architecture. This original purpose was to use her between England and India. An eastern steam navigation company was formed and it considered chiefly the question,



NEW LAKE MODEL STEAMSHIP.

"Can we not build a steamer so large as to contain coal enough for a voyage to India and back?" In 1853, after three years of effort, capital enough was raised to build the monster. It was resolved that both paddle wheels and the screw propeller should be used because, as it was then believed, there would be greater average speed with the same power, greater uniformity of speed, greater power of gradual stopping when needed, less vibration and pitching and less necessity for standing rigging and less strain and wear. The length of the ship was ordered to be 680 feet, her breadth eighty-five feet, her depth fifty-eight feet, her screw and paddle propulsion 53,000 horse power. It was calculated that she could carry 20,000 tons of coal, 5000 tons of goods, 500 first-class passengers and a greater number of second or third-class or troops. It was believed that she would reach fifteen knots an hour and would reduce the voyage to India to thirty days. It was predicted that every trip would pay forty per cent. on the capital invested, without Government subsidy or mail contract. Although the order to build had been given in 1853 it was 1857 and the ship was not finished. In 1859 a trial trip was made along the coast. Four steamers towed the Great Eastern out, but as she was nearing Weymouth the steam cylinder burst, killing and wounding a number of persons and destroying everything in the great saloon. During this voyage the furnaces consumed ten tons of coal per hour, but the speed fell far below expectation. The year 1860 arrived and the ship had done nothing, although shareholders were clamorous for their money. At last in June of that year the ship came across the Atlantic with only forty-two passengers, and although

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